

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Family feuds
The tangled tale behind the killing of a young French boy

Sin and the clergy
Roger Scruton argues that radical churchmen are devaluing their spiritual authority

The City revolution
How sweeping are the changes? An interview with a Bank of England director

Dryest Africa
Can British science rescue the people of the drought ravaged continent?

Portfolio

The daily Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was shared by two winners on Saturday. Mrs Joan Buck of Formby, Liverpool and Miss Moira Piggot of West London, each received £1,000. The weekly prize of £20,000 was not won, so next Saturday £40,000 will be available in the weekly competition. Portfolio list, page 14, rules and how to play, information service, back page.

CND plans East bloc protests

CND members are planning events outside Eastern Bloc embassies in London next month. They intend to send messages to ordinary people and officials of the countries involved explaining their opposition to new deployments of Western and Eastern nuclear weapons. Page 2

Return to profit at Times group

The Times and The Sunday Times made an overall trading profit in the financial year to June for the first time since they were acquired by Mr Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation and "the first profit for many years before that", the Australian parent company's annual report reveals. Page 17

Defence cuts

Service chiefs are trying to cut their spending plans for the next 10 years by thousands of millions of pounds. Page 2

Hamilton to go

Mr William Hamilton, aged 67, Labour MP for Fife Central and a prominent opponent of the Montarchy, announced last night that he is to retire from the Commons at the next general election.

Karpov at last

Karpov won at last and needs just one more success to retain his world chess crown; at the Salomika Chess Olympiad his Soviet colleagues are close to victory too. Page 6

Dearer tea

Tea and coffee prices are set to rise by a further 10 per cent and 7 per cent respectively despite steep increases earlier this year. Page 3

Benefits change

Pensions and other social security payments rise by about 5 per cent today but social security rule changes could mean losses for three million claimants. Page 3

EMS plea

Britain should become a full member of the European Monetary System immediately, according to a study group led by Mr David Howell, the former Energy Secretary. Page 17

Olympic rebuff

The IAAF have rejected a plan to change the timetable for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games to fit in with American prime-time television requirements. Page 22

Leader page, 15

Letters: On public spending, from Mr D. Shapiro; college costs, from Mr G. M. Ross; by-election, from Mr M. W. New. Leading article: East-West relations.

Features, pages 12-14

Bernard Levin speaks from the heart: Preventive care with a private GP: Philip Howard on more meanings: Tornado spin-off: Matrimony - start of a series.

Obituary, page 16

Professor Louis Rosenhead, Mr Denis Weaver, Stanislaw Balinski

Home News, 2-4

Overseas, 6-8 Press Books, 28 Arts, 10 Sale Room, 3 Business, 17-20 Science, 20-23 Chess, 6 Sport, 27 Court, 18 TV & Radio, 27 Crossword, 28 Theatres, etc, 28 Diary, 14 Weather, 28 Law Report, 9 Wills, 16

Twin challenge to Kinnock over handling of strike

Mr Arthur Scargill issued an implied challenge yesterday to Mr Neil Kinnock to give unequivocal backing to the striking miners at a rally on Friday.

Mr Derek Worlock, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, appealed to the coal board to negotiate with the miners rather than wait for the strike to collapse.

The two working miners attacked at the weekend called for an NUM rule change to require reflection of the union president.

The transport and miners' unions may become isolated in their defiance of Conservative employment laws. A new TUC paper urges a pragmatic attitude.

Page 2

By Barrie Clement, Philip Webster and Clifford Longley

Mr Arthur Scargill yesterday issued what amounted to a challenge to Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, as left-wing MPs prepared to attack Mr Kinnock over his handling of the 37-week-old miners' strike.

Mr Kinnock will be appearing with Mr Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, at a party rally next Friday in Stoke-on-Trent organised in support of the pitmen. It is fast becoming the most crucial public meeting for the labour movement since the dispute began.

Mr Kinnock is expected to repeat his denunciation of violence in the dispute from any quarter - including the miners. It is an argument which resulted in a hangman's noose being dangled over the head of Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, at an NUM rally in Aberavon, South Wales.

Mr Scargill's challenge to Mr Kinnock yesterday comes as the Labour leader returns from Moscow tomorrow to face criticism from some leftwing MPs over his handling of the dispute.

The demonstration by MPs which brought the Commons to a halt last Wednesday, the day Mr Kinnock went to the Soviet Union, was seen as a mark of the frustration of many of them at what they regard as the less than wholehearted backing

from the front bench for the strike.

Mr Kinnock's remarks in Moscow that reports that the miners and their families were on the point of starvation were exaggerated has also caused resentment. Mr Martin Flannery, MP for Sheffield Hillsborough, a member of the leftwing Campaign Group of MPs, furiously attacked Mr Kinnock last night. He said that if Mr Kinnock had not distanced himself from the miners over the entire struggle, and brought himself into disrepute with his own South Wales miners, he would not have said what he did.

Mr Kinnock, who refused to attend a series of NUM rallies in support of the strike, will be expected to give unequivocal backing to the dispute. Mr Scargill implied yesterday. But recent indications from the Kinnock camp have been that the Labour leader is significantly less confident about the eventual victory of the pitmen than Mr Scargill.

In an interview on BBC Radio yesterday Mr Scargill was asked about the response of the Labour Party to the strike, and he pointedly did not mention Mr Kinnock. The party itself had given "wonderful support" and Mr Jim Mortimer, general secretary and Mr Eric Heffer,

Move to oust Scargill

Attack victims seek new rules

By David Hewson

The two working Yorkshire miners who were the victims of pit strike attacks over the weekend yesterday called for a revision of the union rules to topple the NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill.

Mr Stuart Spencer, aged 32, whose £40,000 home was gutted in an arson attack on Saturday, went to Pontefract general hospital to visit Mr Michael Fletcher, aged 24, who suffered a broken shoulder, broken ankle, bruised ribs and other injuries when he was beaten by six masked men on Friday.

Both men urged the NUM to change its rules, and Mr Fletcher said: "All our fellow miners should get back to work and change the union rules so that the NUM president has to be elected every three years."

Mr Spencer said that striking miners had threatened to kill his two-year-old daughter Rebecca days before the fire at his home in Upton, near Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

"They threatened they would kill my daughter and the main target in this blaze was her bedroom. That sums it up."

"They openly told me they would kill my daughter and they have tried to do just that. What they have done to Michael is disgusting."

Both men had returned to work the previous Monday, and shortly before the attack Mr Spencer had moved his family to a secret address.

Raison flies out to the famine area

Nairobi - Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of Overseas Development arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday to assess the Ethiopian famine and relief operation (Charles Harrison writes).

After meeting officials he left for Korum 200 miles north of the capital in one of the worst-hit famine areas. More than 20,000 destitute people are receiving famine relief from aid teams in Korum.

There is concern in Ethiopia that the flow of relief food is not keeping pace with need. Nearly all the available supplies landed at the Red Sea port of Assab have now been moved inland.

The exhaustion of supplies at the port is some sign of the effectiveness of the effort to move the food inland.

Where aid goes, page 7

Missing log 'linked to GCHQ ban'

By Our Political Reporter

The Government is to be asked this week to publish information contained in the navigational logs of other submarines which were in the vicinity of the General Belgrano at the time the Argentine cruiser was sunk by HMS Conqueror during the Falklands war.

A Labour front bench spokesman, Mr George Foulkes, yesterday linked the banning of trade unions at the Government's communications headquarters at Cheltenham with the disappearance of the Conqueror's control room log, and alleged they were both part of a plot to conceal that the war Cabinet knew, when ordering the sinking of the Belgrano, that the vessel had been ordered to return to port.

Speaking yesterday in Ardrossan, Ayrshire, Mr Foulkes recalled that on January 12 this year Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, had said that Mrs Thatcher knew of the Argentine orders because they had been intercepted by GCHQ.

MPs have tabled questions to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, about the logs of other submarines, notably the HMS Splendid which was believed to have been trailing the aircraft carrier, 25 de Mayo.

Mr Foulkes described as "a panic move" a decision by the Ministry of Defence to refer to the Director of Public Prosecutions the possibility that classified information has been disclosed in a diary kept by a former officer of HMS Conqueror, extracts from which was published in The Observer yesterday.

The only hope in a heart of steel

From Trevor Fishlock

New York
An artificial heart was the only hope. Crippled by severe heart disease, Mr William Schroeder, aged 52, had been given only a week or two to live. Last night surgeons implanted a permanent steel and plastic mechanical heart.

"If it works out, it is wonderful," Mr Schroeder said to his brother before the operation in Louisville, Kentucky. "If it does not, maybe it will help somebody else."

The implant team of 16 doctors, with 11 nurses and other staff, was led by Dr William Devries, who pioneered artificial heart implants almost two years ago, placing the first one into Dr Barney Clark, a dentist aged 62.

Dr Clark died of lung disease complications in March, 1983, 112 days after the operation. His pump was still working at his death.



Mr Schroeder with his wife, Margaret, before the operation.

Mr Schroeder has coronary artery disease and was in the final stages of cardiomyopathy, a weakening of the heart. He had bypass surgery last year, after two heart attacks.

The hospital said that Mr Schroeder and his family knew the odds were against him. Before settling down, philosophically to become the second artificial heart recipient he had a touch of turkey and pumpkin pie with his wife and



Mr Stuart Spencer (right) visiting Mr Michael Fletcher in Pontefract general hospital yesterday. Both are working miners who suffered attacks.

Chernenko set to visit Paris, says Mitterrand

From Diana Geddes

Konstantin Chernenko, the Russian leader, will pay an official visit to France next year, "events permitting," President Mitterrand announced here yesterday. No date was given.

It would be Mr Chernenko's first visit to the West as President of the Soviet Union, and the first official visit to France by a Russian leader since 1977, President Mitterrand said.

In an interview with Syrian television on the eve of his official visit to Damascus, Mr Mitterrand said yesterday: "Mr Chernenko will visit us next year in Paris. I think, events permitting. It is at least the wish expressed on both sides that this meeting continue to enrich our relations."

Although there were many points on which France and Russia disagreed, particularly in relations to Soviet military action, he said, there had always been dialogue.

"Beside all this, there is a great people which has suffered enormously from war, which has contributed to our own liberation, whose cultural sources are the same as ours, and whose interests have more in common with our own than people often think," he said.

WASHINGTON - The Reagan Administration regards Mr Chernenko's visit as further evidence of Soviet willingness to begin a new dialogue with the West about arms reductions (Christopher Thomas writes). But there is widespread scepticism in Washington about Russia's motives, which Senior officials suspect may be no more than an attempt to reverse serious public opinion defeats over arms talks intransigence.

Mr Chernenko will also try to improve the steadily worsening relationship between the Soviet Union and France. Mitterrand has taken an increasingly belligerent stand against Russia's human rights record.

US officials believe Mr Chernenko is anxious to demonstrate Soviet Union flexibility and willingness to negotiate.

Mitterrand for Syria, page 7
Gorbachev mystery, page 8
Leading article, page 15

Enraged hijackers threaten to kill 103

By Our Foreign Staff

Three armed hijackers of a Somali Airlines Boeing 707, "extremely furious" at the rejection of their demands by Somalia, yesterday threatened to blow up the plane along with all their 103 hostages, Mr Goshu Weldo, the Ethiopian Foreign Minister said.

"The situation is very tense," he said at Addis Ababa airport, where the hijacked plane was surrounded by armed Ethiopian guards.

Having twice extended the deadline to blow up the aircraft since taking it over on Saturday, the hijackers had earlier, yesterday, threatened to shoot, saying they would execute 20 Somali officials on board. The deadline for their latest threat was set at midnight local time (21.00 GMT) yesterday.

The hijackers, believed to be Somali Army officers, have demanded the reprieve of seven young Somalis they say were due to be executed yesterday for alleged connections with the rebel Somali National Movement (SNM). They also sought the release of 13 political prisoners, including several former Somali ministers.

Yesterday Mogadishu Radio said the Somali government had rejected the demands and held Ethiopia responsible for the safety of the plane and its passengers, which include one Briton and two Italians.

The Somali Foreign Ministry denied that anyone was to be

Commuters face Tube disruptions

By David Walker

West End shoppers and commuters face severely disrupted journeys on the London Underground for several days from this morning as contractors begin the delicate job of removing asbestos panels damaged in Friday night's fire at Oxford Circus station.

The station is now open, but London Regional Transport said it had sealed the area of the northbound Victoria Line platform where the asbestos was found. No Victoria Line service is operating between Green Park and Warren Street stations, where trains will terminate. And trains on the Bakerloo Line, where a normal service is running, will not stop at Oxford Circus. The station's Central Line platforms are functioning normally.

The seriousness of the fire, which trapped five trains and resulted in 15 people being taken to hospital, was gauged early on Saturday as firemen and staff, accompanied by representatives of the Department of Transport, discovered the asbestos damage. Asbestos was used to line the Victoria Line tunnels when they were built in the 1960s.

The Transport Department's Railways Inspectorate will investigate the fire. No decision as yet has been made on whether to hold a public inquiry.

London Regional Transport will conduct its own investigation. Its chairman, Dr Keith Bright, has praised station staff at Oxford Circus for their quick response to the fire, which broke out in a tunnel connecting the Victoria and Bakerloo lines.

Clouds of smoke filled the tunnels just after 10pm, passengers for up to two hours before they were led to safety or their trains backed into adjacent stations.



Can you be happy this Christmas knowing he isn't?

For millions of children Christmas is something to look forward to.

For thousands, though, it can prove just the beginning of another year of deprivation.

We try our best, throughout the year, to tackle both the emotional and physical problems of these thousands.

Unfortunately, we are unable to help them all.

Not through any lack of willing. But because of lack of money.

So please help us with a donation however small. To small children its effect won't be small.

Name _____

Address _____

Send to: The Children's Society, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0PH.

The Children's Society.

Service chiefs struggle to make needs match means

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The heads of the British Armed Services are in the throes of an attempt to cut billions of pounds from their spending plans over the next 10 years to bring them into line with the likely availability of resources.

As in every year, the Ministry of Defence is preparing its long-term costings, which look 10 years ahead. It is understood that on current projections defence spending in the period to 1995 could run out resources by about £6,000 million.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, has given the Services until the end of the year to bring their requirements into line with resources.

Part of the problem is explained by the normal practice of each of the Services bidding for a larger share of potential resources than it has any realistic hope of obtaining.

However, all the signs are that this year the difficulties in matching needs and means are much more acute than usual.

The Ministry maintains a tight and continuous monitoring of defence spending, and because of this it is unlikely that spending could get wildly out of line in the next few years without it having been detected well before this.

It is likely, therefore, that the excessive demands on resources are concentrated largely in the second half of the 10-year period, from 1990 to 1995.

Sources within the Ministry

of Defence, while dismissing any suggestion that there was a crisis, suggested that it was unlikely that spending could be matched to resources in the longer term without the sacrifice of some important projects.

The service with the biggest problem appears to be the Royal Air Force. It is believed to face overspending of about £600 million.

Mr Heseltine denied at the weekend that the present search for economies constituted a review of defence policy. Nevertheless, there is a widespread feeling in the Ministry and the Services that, in the long run, the budget will be balanced only when difficult political decisions on priorities are taken.

It was being asserted yesterday that the Government's plan to acquire the Trident missile system, of which the cost is now estimated at nearly £10 billion, was not a cause of the present problems.

Sources outside the Ministry of Defence have for at least the past two years been predicting that the defence budget would come under severe pressure.

It appears to have happened now, because, although the Treasury has accepted that defence spending should rise by 2.8 per cent in real terms in 1985-86, it appears to have prevailed in its insistence that any increase in Service pay above the approximate level of inflation should in future be financed directly out of the defence budget.

Heseltine flies to Riyadh over £1,000m order

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, made a secret visit to Saudi Arabia 10 days ago to preserve Britain's hopes of winning a £1,000 million export order.

The British and Saudi governments have been negotiating for Britain to supply 40 Tornado aircraft, plus Hawk trainer aircraft and other services, for many months, and Mr Heseltine seems to have flown out on November 17 as a matter of urgency to head off French competition.

No passport day trips to France are re-examined

Britain and France are to consider resuming cross-Channel visits for which passports are not needed. The French in the summer. However, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, has cautioned ferry operators against holding out too much hope of a relaxation of the rules. The ban, imposed by the French on the ground that it enabled illegal immigrants to enter France, has drastically reduced the number of passengers on cross-channel ferries. A £2 identity card is now required for all day-trippers.

WHAT DOES THE TERM 'BASQUAISE' MEAN?



A. It's a way of doing scrambled eggs in the Pyrenees?



B. It's a bat used for playing the Basque national game?

C. It's a term of opprobrium as in 'Proper little Basquaise'?



D. It's a gascon flask?

ANSWER:

It's a gascon flask, a pear-shaped bottle used by the Gascons in the Pyrenees.

JANNEAU
Very old Armagnac Brandy



Christmas is coming: Mr Kirkham displaying a depleted order book while Mr Pike enjoys the sweet life (Photographs: Phil Callaghan and Chris Harris)

Isolation facing the defiant

By Our Labour Reporter

The Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Mineworkers look set to become increasingly isolated in the policies of outright defiance of employment laws.

A larger number of unions, significantly including the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section (AUWETASS), are prepared to defend themselves in court.

A paper prepared for the Trades Union Congress's employment committee urges affiliates to adopt a pragmatic attitude and emphasizes that the movement's policy of opposition to the laws does not mean that unions have to defy injunctions and refuse to pay fines.

There is also mounting evidence that local union officials are thinking twice before sanctioning spontaneous industrial action now that a clause in the Employment Act, 1982, renders the union liable for costs if there has been no secret ballot.

The Confederation of British Industry believes that the new pragmatism started to gain ground after the sequestration of the National Graphical Association's funds, but that the pace has quickened recently.

A split on the left of the movement is appearing over attitudes to the law. The transport workers' union has made clear that it will not defend itself today against an action brought for contempt of court by Austin Rover, but TASS has said that it will be putting forward its case. The National Union of Mineworkers has consistently refused to appear to defend civil actions during its 37-week dispute.

The police said yesterday that a man is to appear in court after an incident involving Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader in Derby on Saturday.

The police said that a man had been arrested for allegedly attempting to push Mr Scargill

Strike a 'disaster' for Doncaster traders

Glitter and tinsel, but no good cheer

A tale of two towns: Doncaster in the Yorkshire coalfield whose economy is crippled by the effects of the miners' strike, while Farnham in the prosperous South looks forward to brisk trade and a luxurious Christmas.

It should be the busiest time of the year for Mr Alan Kirkham with his butcher's shop in a prime site just off the High Street in Doncaster, a town at the heart of the Yorkshire coalfield. Yet, as he stands behind the counter in his blood-smeared apron, there is little sign of the festive spirit.

Although the store windows around him are full of Christmas glitter and tinsel the reality of life in a town deprived of the traditional spending power of the miners presents a gloomy future for Mr Kirkham and his family.

After 20 years in the trade he is now on the verge of bankruptcy, cannot afford to pay his rent and the loan he took out to buy the business where he was once the butcher's boy, and is faced with the loss of his shop being sold over his head. He may also lose his house, which was used to secure the loan.

"How has the miner's strike affected me? It has been an

absolute disaster. There is no other word for it. Every business in this town has been hit to some degree or other. I don't think anyone has escaped."

Mr Kirkham, aged 41, bought the business, on the corner of Silver Street and High Street, four years ago from the man who first hired him when he was just 19. It had all the prospects of providing a secure and profitable future.

All that has now gone. He needs to take £1,400 a week just to break even: last week the takings were a little more than £1,000.

"I would actually be bankrupt now if the man I bought the business from had not allowed me to stop paying the rent and the loan I took out. But he has had to put the shop up for sale and I understand that I am faced with the loss of my business, possibly my home, and my family could soon be out of the streets. It's as bad as that."

Mr Kirkham has had to sack his two staff and his wife, Jean, now helps behind the counter to cut overheads.

The Christmas trade that would normally rescue even an ailing business has simply not materialized. Mr Kirkham reached his turkey order book down from a shelf. There were barely half a dozen orders, each indicated by a red pen stroke: last year he had taken more than 30.

But it is not just the small businesses that are feeling the pinch. Throughout the Yorkshire coalfield the weekly wage bill for miners is £7m: the 20,000 miners from the 20 pits dotted around Doncaster would normally collect around £2m a week. That kind of figure simply cannot be taken out of the local economy without hurting.

The leading High Street names are reporting a noticeable fall off in trade, although some are reluctant to put figures on the cut back.

The main shopping complex in Doncaster is the Arndale Centre, which houses 80 stores. Mr David Bowes, the centre manager, said yesterday: "some stores are reporting a 25 per cent deficit on trade. People are spending whatever money they have on essential items such as food and the luxury end of it is feeling the pinch."

At one of the town's largest toy shops, Zodiac Toys, takings were £7,000 down last week on the previous year.

Outside the Arndale Centre on a pedestrian precinct the National Union of Mineworkers was yesterday collecting cash and appealing of gifts of food for the families of miners. This Christmas in the coalfields will not be a particularly happy one for them or for the shops and stores that have come to depend on their spending power to fuel the traditional seasonal boom.

Peter Davenport

Farnham looks forward in comfort

Farnham in Surrey is looking forward to a comfortable Christmas. The miners' strike is so remote that one of the shops, Castle Reproductions, has brass fireplace sets, coal irons and fire fenders (from £36) at the front of its window display.

Farnham, which returned a Conservative MP at a by-election earlier this year, is as everybody in the town is quick to say, "a very good area".

The tightly knit shopping centre does not run to a department store, but it does have well endowed antique shops, a saddlery, a shop specializing in pianos, a gift boutique whose windows are full of pink satin and white porcelain, and a couple of delicatessens.

Even in Sainsbury's it was noticeable that customers were showing more interest in the

luxury Christmas cakes at £6.95 rather than cheaper lines.

They were also more excited by the round shape and muslin wrapping of the traditional pudding at £3.45 than by the cheapness of the plum pudding with elder and sherry, which was only 99p.

In Oakley's, a modest newsagent and gift shop, the proprietor is hoping for a good sale of motuses. Christmas cards, measuring about two feet square and priced at £2.99 each, "The young people go for them," he said, "but we do stock more expensive cards in padded boxes. They go up to £4.50 each."

At Halford's an assistant agreed that the shop would not sell a Raleigh Aero Burner BMX children's bike at £264.95 "every day of the week". On the other hand he thought local children would adopt a sniffy

attitude towards the models in the shop at under £100.

In Smallbone and Son, the butchers, I asked Mr John Howell, the manager, whether Farnham people would be eating turkey or beef for Christmas. "Both," was the succinct reply, and he added, "we will sell a lot of venison, pheasant, quail, duck and partridge as well."

"We only sell fresh turkeys leaving frozen to the supermarkets. Last year they could hardly give them away. Most of our customers will be having a four to six pound roll of sirloin as well, at £2.99 a pound."

At the Chocolate House, Mr Langford Pike was convinced his clientele was a discriminating one. "Our best selling line is always our own hand-made chocolates, which sell so well at £5.92 a pound loose that we no longer advertise. But we also do well with Bendick's Bitter-

mists at £4.25 a box, or £17 by the yard. I used to think I was lucky to sell one yard at Christmas, but this year I expect I will sell eight or nine."

Mr John flox Downes-Hall, resident manager of Briggs of Farnham, one of the town's several jewellers, is equally confident that his biggest selling line will be handcrafted Heredity bangles.

Do not think Farnham people are spendthrifts. At the butchers I was told that from the Christmas orders already taken it is plain that some of them are shunning goose as too expensive.

They will not, however, be stinting on their pets. At Ann's Animals, on Station Hill, a small notice urges: "Lodgings for small animals. Book for Christmas now."

Robin Young

Union rift on paper widens

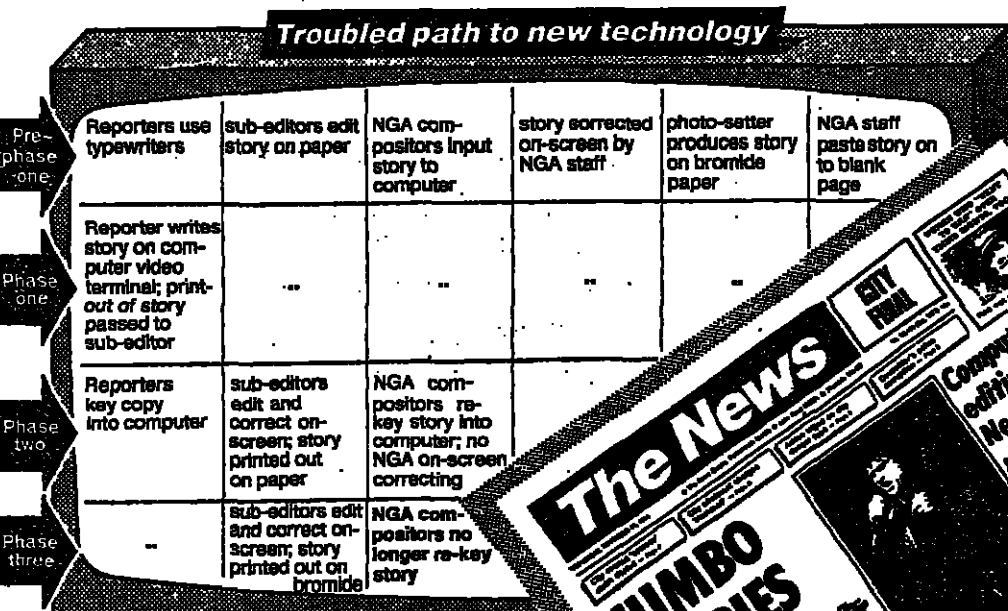
By Barrie Clement Labour Reporter

A meeting is planned between the general secretaries of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) and National Graphical Association (NGA) to thrash out a joint approach to new technology in provincial newspapers and settle the more immediate dispute at *The News*, the Portsmouth evening paper.

Failure to agree by Mr Kenneth Ashwin, leader of the NUJ, and Mr Tony Dubbins, of the NGA, could provoke a fierce inter-union dispute.

The first sign of such a clash has come at the Portsmouth paper, where NUJ sub-editors have refused to use new visual display terminals.

The Portsmouth journalists are protesting against a plan to transfer three "suitable" NGA members to sub-editing duties as part of the second phase of the company's new technology programme. The journalists are



demanding that they should become members of the NUJ. A meeting of national officers of the union in London at the weekend led to a pledge by the NGA that it would use its influence on management not to suspend the journalists.

The goal of management is "single key stroking" whereby material can be fed directly into typesetting equipment by editorial and advertising staff without the need for traditional NGA compositors. The technology for doing so has been available for 15 years.

To preserve its membership, while giving management single keying, the NGA suggested that

employees in the "origination" areas, which include advertising and editorial, should be shared equally between the NGA itself, the NUJ, and the other printing union, Sogit '82.

The NUJ has responded by refusing to countenance any incursion into the editorial sections by other unions.

Axing councils 'means £200m new cost'

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Investigators working for the six Metropolitan county councils threatened with abolition are to challenge the Government's claim that the operation should save £50m a year.

The investigators, from Coopers & Lybrand, believe that the outcome will be even more gloomy than their first estimate. They calculated that the most to be expected was a saving of £9.5m a year. But if smaller councils did not cooperate with each other the result could be an extra cost of more than £200m.

The investigators have identified a potential extra cost now that the Government has published a Bill to allow it to

scrap the authorities and the Greater London Council at the end of March 1986.

The Government wants to scrap the Labour-led county councils of Merseyside, South and West Yorkshire, West Midlands, Tyne and Wear and Greater Manchester. It wants much of their work to be handed over to district councils. But it wants buses, police forces and fire brigades to be run by new joint boards of councillors from the district councils.

The potential extra cost spotted by Coopers & Lybrand arises because the Bill allows for one or more councils to leave one or more of the joint boards

and run its own services. Their revised figures will be published next week.

Previous estimates have aroused fears in industry that abolition would not yield the rate savings expected. The Bill includes elaborate machinery to prevent staff of the scrapped councils to step into higher-paid similar jobs in successor authorities.

The Bill says that if ministers suspect that excessive pay rises are being offered, they can set up a new quango to investigate. It would be allowed to ask ministers to order councils to give information. Ministers would also be

allowed to order successor councils to tell them how many staff they employed and what their jobs were. Such orders could specify the precise type and timing of the information required.

The Bill goes further than government consultative papers in allowing for the powers of the Inner London Education Authority to be split among the borough councils after 1990. Mr Ken Livingstone, Labour leader of the GLC and a member of the education authority, said that if the Bill was passed it would allow ministers to abolish the authority without seeking parliamentary sanction.

CND sets its sights on East block embassies

From Pat Healey, Sheffield

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is planning its own "Christmas present" for the Eastern block, with a series of events outside the Soviet, Czechoslovak and East German embassies in London on December 8.

Members will take part in "Operation Christmas card" to send messages to ordinary people and officials in those three countries, explaining their opposition to new deployments of nuclear weapons in both eastern and western Europe.

But the conference decided to take a vote on a motion calling for CND to step up its opposition to Soviet nuclear weapons, after an acrimonious hour-long debate on the relative blame for the nuclear arms race of the American and Russian governments.

Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of CND, immediately stated that divisiveness had prevented division from being reached, but CND policy had not changed. There was no doubt at all about CND's "absolute opposition to the new deployment the Soviet Union has undertaken in Eastern block countries".

Any review of defence spending could mean the cancellation of the Trident nuclear submarine programme, Mr Dan Smith, the newly elected vice-chairman of CND, forecast yesterday.

The Government's military spending programme was in severe trouble, he said. Those who had predicted that buying Trident would cause a crisis in defence spending had been justified.

Mrs Ruddock challenged Mrs Margaret Thatcher "to give her good friend Ronald Reagan an early Christmas present by cancelling the British Trident nuclear programme."

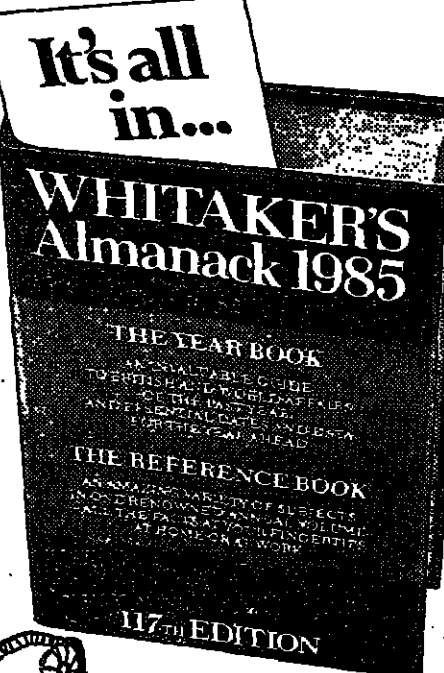
CND would not lessen its demand for the total abolition of nuclear weapons by Britain as a contribution to ending the nuclear arms race, she said.

Fears about demonstrating against nuclear weapons, in the light of "growing restrictions" on demonstrations and pickets, police investigations into "the legitimate activities of peace campaigners", and the provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, led the conference to adopt a new policy on civil liberties.

CND's national council will approach the National Campaign Against the Police Bill in an attempt to produce a joint statement condemning the "threat to civil liberties presented by the restrictions of movement and assembly placed on pickets and peace campaigners".

The Government has plans to prevent "another Greenham" at Britain's second cruise missile base at RAF Molesworth in Cambridgeshire, Mr John Major, Conservative MP for Huntingdon, said at the weekend. He told villagers at Brington, near Molesworth, that the Government had "learned a lot" from what had happened at Greenham.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$29; Belgium 8 frs 500; Canada \$27; France 170 frs; Germany 200 DM; Ireland 100; Italy 1,200 lire; Japan 2,500 yen; Netherlands 1,200 gld; Norway 1,200 kr; Portugal 1,200 esc; Spain 1,200 pes; Sweden 1,200 kr; Switzerland 9 frs 200; Taiwan 1,200 NT; UK £1.75; Yugoslavia 100 din.



It's all in... WHITAKER'S Almanack 1985

THE YEAR BOOK
THE REFERENCE BOOK
117th EDITION

"The latest WHITAKER - perfect for Christmas."

A bestseller every year - 1,200 pages packed with facts and reports - on Acts of Parliament, UK statistics, literature, films and television, anniversaries, astronomical data, tidal predictions, the Royal Family, medals and precedence, the judiciary, central and local government, H.M. Civil Service, passport regulations, social security benefits, taxation, universities, colleges & schools, trades unions, employers' organizations, museums, national parks, profiles of the countries of the world, the European Community, Nobel prizes, NATO - and much, much more! Newly-written, updated, accurate and at your finger tips.

In the bookshops - NOW

Complete Edition 1,200 pages £11.95
Shorter Edition without Foreign and Directories section £5.95
Library Edition (Published 13 December) half-bound in leather with coloured maps £18.50

WHITAKER - keeps you informed.

WHITAKER - keeps you informed.

Benefits rise by 5%, but rules change brings losses to three million

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Pensions, child benefit, and other social security payments rise by about 5 per cent today, but with changes in social security rules that will still mean losses for about three million claimants.

About 1,250,000 pensioners are to lose up to £1 a week in supplementary benefit payments for heating their homes, and another 345,000 will lose up to 50p.

Another 230,000 claimants, including families with a total of about 150,000 children, will also lose up to £1 on heating additions.

About 200,000 families in low paid work will not see immediate improvements in Family Income Supplement. From today the new rates for the benefit, which once awarded is paid for 12 months will be paid only when new awards are made.

The second part of this year's £195 million cut in housing benefit also takes effect today. Although there is an improvement above inflation in the child's needs allowance used in calculating housing benefit, about 1,130,000 households will be affected by the rise from 26p to 29p in the amount withdrawn for rent for each pound of income.

About 115,000 households with children aged 16 to 17 in work, will receive £3.30 less housing benefit a week, which the teenager is expected to provide. For relatives and lodgers aged over 18, their contribution, which is deducted from benefit, rises from £8.20 to £8.80.

That figure is 59 per cent higher than a year ago for those aged 18 to 20, and 34 per cent higher for those aged over 21.

Some pensioners on sup-

plementary benefit will gain increases above inflation as those aged 65 to 70 are to be given heating addition automatically for the first time; those aged over 85 will automatically receive them at the higher rate of £3.20.

About 170,000 pensioners gain from that move which adds £23 million to the social security bill. But £86 million is being saved by deducting £1 from the extra heating payments for those on the long-term rate of supplementary benefit, which in theory is meant to cover nearly all needs.

Age Concern said yesterday that as a result some of the poorest pensioners will see an increase of only 1.8 per cent in their spending power instead of the 4.7 per cent needed to match inflation.

A single pensioner aged 70, for example, with a heating addition, will see supplementary benefit rise by only 65p to £36.80. For a married couple, the increase would be 2.8 per cent.

Age Concern said: "They do not know how they will meet increased costs and inflation up to November 1985. Proposed fuel increases will add further to the difficulties of those pensioners unable to heat their homes adequately."

Today's uprating adds about £1.6 billion to the social security budget taking it to about £39 billion, with the basic state pension rising £1.75 a week to £35.80 for a single pensioner, and by £2.80 a week to £57.30 for a couple. Child benefit goes up by 33p to £6.85.

The cumulative effect of housing benefit cuts since the scheme was introduced 20 months ago is that a single pensioner with an income of

£70 a week on an average local authority rent will have seen housing aid cut from £3.93 just before the scheme started in March 1983, to 78p from today, Shac, the London Housing Aid Centre, said.

For a family with two children and a gross income of £135, housing aid will have fallen from £3.24 to nothing, with a deduction of £3.30 if one of the children is 16 to 17 and working.

The Child Poverty Action Group said some claimants would be worse off from the combined effects of the changes.

The Department of Health and Social Security said it was "pretty confident" that pension and child benefit increases will be paid despite the continuing six-month strike by social security computer staff in the north-east. New order book covers have been distributed to post offices and computer tapes covering automatic credit transfers have been run.

SELECTED BENEFIT CHANGES

	Old rate (£)	Today's rate (£)
Retirement pensions		
Single	34.05	35.80
Couple	54.50	57.30
Earnings limit	66.00	70.00
Unemployment benefit		
Single	27.05	28.45
Couple	43.75	46.00
Supplementary benefit (ordinary rate)		
Single	26.80	28.05
Couple	43.50	45.55
Child age 11-15	13.70	14.35
Child under 11	9.15	9.60
Child benefit	6.50	6.85
One parent benefit	4.05	4.25
Mobility allowance	19.00	20.00
Deduction from supplementary benefit paid to strikers' dependants	15.00	16.00

Tunnel traffic 'blow to M25'

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Traffic through the Dartford Tunnel is building up so quickly that huge delays seem certain within five years, nullifying time savings from London's M25 orbital route.

The tunnel is a natural M25 bottleneck for traffic from the North to Europe and the Channel ports because it has only four lanes compared with six on each side. That is exacerbated by toll barriers that slow traffic even more.

A 20-minute wait to get through the twin-bore tunnel has been a regular feature during the summer even when things were running smoothly. When an accident occurs the situation rapidly gets worse.

Traffic has risen from 14,000 to 54,000 vehicles a day over 20 years with much faster growth (from 34,000) during the past two years when key parts of the M25 have come into use.

When the M25 is completed in 1986 traffic will rise sharply again, according to the Movement for London roads lobby, reaching 80,000 a day by 1990, compared with a reasonable maximum of 70,000 to 75,000. "We estimate that without a third tunnel, which can hardly be built before the early 1990s there will be by 1988 a 10-minute wait at all times, rising to 20 minutes in the morning

and evening peaks, and 40 to 60 minutes at summer weekends", Mr Jeremy Hawkesley, the movement's secretary says.

The Government is refusing to consider any formal moves for a third tunnel before the M25 is completed, which means at the earliest a 1987 start with completion about 1995.

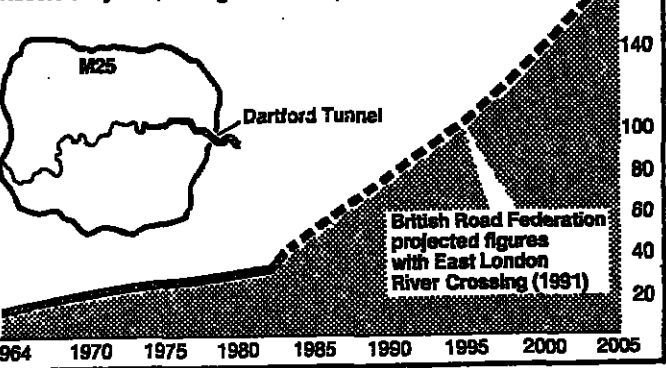
The Government faces a dilemma. It does not want to spend £60 million on a third tunnel; but it does not want a £910 million investment in the M25 frittered away by a

bottleneck. For the present it is pinning hopes on more toll booths and enlarged entrance roads which it claims will increase capacity to between 80,000 and 100,000 vehicles a day by the late 1980s.

The M25 is expected to be opened by the end of 1986 in the following stages: Reigate-Leatherhead-Wisley, next summer; M4-Maple Cross, next spring/summer; Swanley-Sevensands, early 1986; and Middlefield - Green-South Mimms, late next year to late 1986.

DARTFORD TUNNEL TRAFFIC: vehicles per day

Tunnel capacity without significant delay: 65,000
Record daily flow, 24 August 1984: 78,787



BL 2-litre diesel engine on target, Perkins says

Perkins, the Peterborough diesel engine maker, has denied suggestions that its new two-litre unit for BL cars has been delayed. The engine, the first of its type, will be ready for installation in Austin-Rover cars in 1986, the company said (our Industrial Correspondent writes).

BL and Perkins have shared the £22m cost of developing the engine, the first direct injection diesel for cars, which is due to Montego models.

Recent rumours that the engine has been delayed were

followed by the appearance earlier this month at the Turin Motor Show of a Maestro equipped with an Italian-made diesel. The producer, FNM, said it planned to sell 2,000 Maestros a year converted to diesel power with its own 1.3-litre engine. But Perkins said: "We are on schedule to go into production at the end of 1985. It is up to Austin-Rover when they launch the cars."

BL, however, has been late in introducing the diesel and is losing to Ford, Peugeot, and Vauxhall in the rising home market.



One of the five new houses on sale for up to £2.5m

New £2.5m houses go on London market

By Michael Horsnell

Record-breaking prices for speculative developments have been established by five new six-bedroom houses in The Bishop's Avenue, Hampstead, one of the most expensive areas for property in London.

Each of the houses, which are being described by the developers as being in the "style of Edwin Lutyens", the

country house and civic architect, is on sale for between £1.5 million and £2.5 million.

The houses, which share a two-acre plot in an open plan layout without dividing fences, are said by the sole agent, Bentleys of Hampstead, to be excellent investments in a road where the better properties have doubled their value

in the last few years.

A Venetian gilt wood figure of a female saint seated on a throne more than three feet high, went for \$38,500 (estimate \$30,000 to \$40,000) or £31,818 and is also on its way back to Europe. It is attributed to the workshop of Tullio Lombardi, the sixteenth century sculptor.

Aid switch to 1990s industries demanded

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government has been urged by its supporters to end financial support for the new technologies of the 1980s, such as information technology and robotics, and to channel taxpayers' money into development of the next generation of industries including ceramics, carbons, engineering plastics, and nuclear fusion which are likely to be the industrial leaders of the 1990s.

Britain has a "golden opportunity" to steal a march on its industrial rivals, the Conservative Bow Group says, by advanced development of the next generation of industries including ceramics, carbons, engineering plastics, and nuclear fusion which are likely to be the industrial leaders of the 1990s.

In a report published today by the group's industry-standing committee, the Government is criticized for joining the international move of "keeping up with the industrialized Joneses". A second factor holding the Government back from investing in different technologies, it says, is the risk perceived to be inherent in pursuing foreign markets without the security of a large, firm domestic base.

The specific charge against the Government, the report says, is that "while small businesses, the electronics industry, information technology, apple pie, and motherhood are all 'good things', it remains an axiom of economic management that limited funds should not be lightly scattered over all worthy causes but carefully directed to where the greatest advantages will accrue".

The report quotes the example of ceramic car engines, in which Britain's "parochial attitude" has meant that Japan and the United States are developing them, despite any advantage that Britain's technologies originally had.

The report comes after the announcement by Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology, of a moratorium on government aid for many high-technology projects.



Stylish team: Pupils at Howsham Hall School, near York, with the 50-year-old Rolls Royce in which the rugby team rides to away matches.

'Anti-racist' maths for schools

"Anti-racist" mathematics is being developed in London schools to make the subject more attractive to ethnic minorities.

Instead of drawing a graph showing how quickly an iceberg melts, children will be asked, for example, to work out the ratio of population to land among different racial groups in South Africa.

The new material, which is being tested in two comprehensive schools, is designed by four teachers

Newcomers top in food guide

By Robin Young

A new generation of fine restaurants has emerged, according to the 1985 edition of the *Good Food Guide*. Half the top distinctions go to recently opened restaurants.

The guide's editor, Mr Drew Smith, says the only area without a proportional increase in good new establishments is London, where eating places have become "fat and lazy, jaded, overpriced and cynical".

Mr Smith offers two explanations. Rents and rates in London drive young, talented chefs to the provinces to open establishments, and French

restaurants, the capital's favourite style, have become such poor value "that the words 'French restaurant' ought to be read like a red neon warning sign: 'Beware: frozen food, inept service, poor sauces, big bill'."

Mr Smith lists 12 annoying practices which spoil meals, including the automatic offer of a selection of vegetables, dishes with nonsensical names, cluttered tables, computerized bills, waiters wearing aftershave and waitresses wearing perfume.

For the first time the guide adopts a system of awarding

points out of 20, originated by the French Gault-Millau guides. Only "serious" restaurants are allowed to score more than 12. Five establishments, all French restaurants, are awarded the highest score of 16 points: Chez Nico; Tante Claire and Le Gavroche in London; the Riverside in Hel-ford, Cornwall; and Le Manoir aux Quat Saisons, in Great Milton, Oxfordshire. Raymond Blanc of Quat Saisons is named chef of the year.

The *Good Food Guide* 1985, (Consumers Association and Hodder & Stoughton; £8.95).



In the Far East it's the next best thing to your private jet.

At Cathay Pacific, we have always tried to provide you, our passengers, with the ultimate luxury—that of arriving where you want, when you want.

As far as is practically possible we have succeeded. Our service is the most comprehensive and convenient in the Far East.

For like every aspect of the Cathay Pacific service, our timetable and network are designed to reduce the stress of travel to an acceptable minimum.

So that you arrive feeling rested, relaxed and ready to resume the responsibilities of your position.

Arrive in better shape

CATHAY PACIFIC
The Swire Group

FOR FURTHER DETAILS OF OUR SERVICES TO HONG KONG AND OUR COMPREHENSIVE NETWORK OF FAR-EASTERN FLIGHTS, SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR CALL US ON 01-930 7876.

The law's delay: 1

London is 'problem child' in crisis of growing queues for criminal trials

In the first of a three-part series, FRANCES GIBB, Legal Affairs Correspondent, examines the extent of the backlog of cases in the courts and where and why it occurs. Many cases do not come to court for more than six months and delays are getting longer, causing severe overcrowding in the prisons.

Criminal courts in England and Wales are struggling with an unprecedented volume of work. There are long queues at Crown and magistrates' courts, with lengthy delays in bringing defendants to trial.

Many languish in custody for several weeks, causing acute overcrowding in remand prisons and at times a spill-over into police cells.

In the Crown courts, where more serious crimes are handled, the work load has reached record levels. In the past four years commitments for trial have risen by 45 per cent. Last year, cases committed reached a record 73,472.

The Lord Chancellor's Department estimates there will be more than 100,000 commitments by 1990.

Yet Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, caused predictable controversy this year when he suggested that in some cases trial by jury was a luxury we could not afford in terms of money or time. He proposed that the right to jury trial in the case of minor thefts be abolished.

Lord Lane had in mind the "colossal" costs to the taxpayer of providing courts with judges, juries, ushers and heating - often for two days for a case of petty theft, when a similar offence such as alleged travelling by Underground without a ticket has no right to jury trial.

He also had in mind the court backlog. In London, where it is particularly bad, minor thefts now occupy about 14 per cent of court time and their removal

would have a "marked and beneficial" effect, he argued.

That idea was recommended by a committee under Lord Justice James in 1975 and then, as now, there was an outcry from those who see it as an unacceptable inroad into the right to trial by peers for a crime which can severely damage a person's reputation.

But since 1975, the work of the criminal courts has steadily risen. One indication is the size of the remand population. In the past decade untried and unsentenced persons constituted the fastest growing sector of the prison population. Four years ago, the average daily number of prisoners on remand awaiting trial or sentence was 5,793, or 13.75 per cent of all prisoners.

In January the figures were 8,150 and 19 per cent; 2,100 had been in custody for between three months and a year; 180 for between a year and 18 months and 50 for more than 18 months.

One reason is a huge increase in crime. But there are several other factors; the area; whether the defendant elects trial by jury or magistrates; and whether he or she is remanded in custody or on bail.

Where are the worst delays? When the Home Affairs Committee this year found conflicting evidence: Brixton prison staff thought queues at the Crown courts were the main cause of delays on remand, while the Criminal Bar Association said that at least in

London the main delays were in magistrates' courts.

Despite the courts' increased workload, waiting times have to some extent been held in check. Through more judges and greater efficiency, courts have kept up their disposal rates so that waiting times have dropped for the Crown courts from 17.9 weeks in 1979 to 14.2 weeks last year.

The speed with which courts can deal with cases depends on the proportion of guilty pleas which account for 57 per cent of cases nationally. Defendants pleading guilty wait on average 11 weeks, compared with 20 weeks for not guilty pleas.

London, which accounts for one fifth of cases committed for trial has the lowest guilty plea rate, at 39 per cent while the North-east consistently has the highest, 79 per cent last year. Delays in London, therefore, are far higher than elsewhere, at 20 weeks and 27 weeks respectively for guilty and not guilty pleas.

But waiting times are also determined by whether the defendant is in custody or on bail. Last year, those in custody waited 10 weeks on average, compared with 15 for those on bail.

In London therefore, described by Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, as the problem child, delays are roughly twice anywhere else and in custody cases twice, he says, what he would like them to be.

There can also be further delays at the trial stage. A recent survey of cases delayed for more than 16 weeks showed that the largest single reason was: related charges pending (25 per cent); witness difficulties, mainly prosecution (17 per cent); defence delay (9 per cent); and court resources (9 per cent). Tomorrow: What can be done in the Crown courts.



Devotion and bravery: Khan, the police dog, and its handler, PC Allen Bratchell, yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Charity honours distinguished dogs

A police dog, a life-saving Jack Russell terrier, and a dog from which more than 500 guide dogs for the blind were bred, were honoured yesterday by the charity PRO-Dogs.

Best known is Khan, the three-year-old Alsatian police dog seriously injured in a car

accident while chasing two suspects in Croydon, Surrey.

Its handler, Police Constable Alan Bratchell, stationed at Croydon, received a gold medal for the animal.

Khan was hit by a car during the chase and its head was trapped near the wheel. When

PC Bratchell lifted up the vehicle the determined dog resumed the pursuit. It finally cornered the men in a garden. The award for life-saving went to Judy, a Jack Russell terrier, for breaking a rule it had been trained to obey by its owner's wife.

Mr Joseph Bennet, a disabled pensioner, was alone in his bungalow with Judy when the fire broke out. He was in the bathroom, part of the house that Judy was forbidden to enter, but when the animal's first barks of alarm went unheeded it went to find him.

Peers seek to prevent television experiment

A last-ditch attempt to stop the televising of the House of Lords, due to start in January for an experimental six-month period, is to be made this week by a group of peers led by Lord Chalfont, the former Labour minister (our Political Reporter writes).

Although the Lords has already voted in favour of the principle of an experiment, and is tomorrow expected to approve the conditions under which it will be conducted, Lord

Chalfont has tabled an amendment which would prevent it going ahead until the Commons has decided to hold an experiment of its own.

There were fears in the Lords that the latent opposition in the House may be greater than was indicated by the original vote. The television lights have been installed for the experiment and will be switched on during Tuesday's debate. A camera will also be in place, although not in use.

Education aid idea for over-16s

Business managers would like young people over 16 to be paid an allowance to carry on education after leaving school, according to a report published today (Lucy Hodges writes).

That recommendation from the British Institute of Management is in *Action on Education*, which launches a three-year programme to bring education and industry closer.

Other proposals are for a national co-ordinating body to develop education after 16; a broader secondary school curriculum to meet industry's needs; money for management education in universities and polytechnics; and the inclusion of work experience in degree courses.

The report states that only 22 per cent of school-leavers at 16 or 18 go on to further or higher education before starting a job.

Bill for car racing in city streets

Birmingham aims to become the first British city to stage Monaco-style international motor racing in its streets if Parliament approves a private member's Bill (Craig Seton writes).

The City of Birmingham Council Motor Race Bill would allow streets in the city to be closed for big motor racing events annually, starting on August Bank holiday weekend, 1986.

The Bill is being delivered to the city's four MPs at the House of Commons by a civic delegation tomorrow. After it is presented and scrutinized, city leaders hope it will pass all its stages and receive the Royal Assent by next summer.

Birmingham councillors approved of the idea of international motor racing as a tourist event by 90 votes to 13

BBC holds back on new centre for radio

By Charles Kneivitt
Architecture Correspondent

The BBC has delayed submitting a scheme for the proposed £100 million new radio broadcasting centre for planning permission until some time next spring.

The design by Norman Foster, the architect, was to have been ready by autumn this year, but the BBC said the dates had "slipped".

The site for the new building is the Langham Hotel, listed grade II, opposite the BBC's present headquarters in Portland Place, central London. The hotel would almost certainly be demolished to make way for the new design.

Earlier this year there were rumours of concern among senior BBC executives that the cost of the project might rise too much. One figure suggested that the budget might have to increase to £138 million at 1984 prices, leading to interest charges of about £20 million a year and adding £1 to the annual licence fee.

Mr Foster, who received the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture last year, was appointed in December 1982 after a selection process involving interviews with 10 British and overseas architects. The building is due to be completed by 1990.

Some BBC executives have expressed their concern over the need for a new building when there is over-capacity for programme-making at large regional headquarters around the country. They also say that programmes do not need to be made in central London but could be produced elsewhere in the capital. BBC Television, for example, has its studios at White City.

The BBC is facing projected overspending of £7 million this financial year and ministers are pressing for waste to be kept to a minimum.

One of the BBC's London homes, Bush House in Aldwych is up for sale for £50 million. The 350,000 sq ft building is 80 per cent occupied by the BBC. Earlier attempts to sell the building were unsuccessful. It is owned by PostTel Investment Management, the in-house investment manager of the British Telecom and Post Office pension funds.

The Post Office fund bought Bush House in 1973 for about £32 million.

Paper distorted astrology findings

A report in the *News of the World* about astrological research exaggerated and distorted its findings, the Press Council ruled yesterday.

The council upheld a complaint by Mr M. Hutchinson, of Crescent View, Loughton, Essex, that the article grossly distorted the findings of a research study, incorrectly claiming positive results to lend spurious support to astrology.

A report headlined "Your ideal job shines in the stars" by Geraldine Hosier said stargazers should be over the moon because the ancient art of astrology had won scientific backing.

Sceptics who scoffed at the notion that the stars shaped our destiny had to think again now that a survey of more than two million people in Britain had shown that the job one did could be linked to the star sign one was born under, it said.

According to the report, the result of research carried out by Professor Alan Smithers of Manchester University, showed a startling similarity between astrologers' predictions of which career people from each star sign would tend to follow and facts of birth dates and jobs from the national census fed into a computer.

Mr Hutchinson complained

to the editor that the report was distorted.

The study did not support astrology as claimed, and statements from the report had been taken out of context in an effort to lend credence to it, he said. He said that when Professor Smithers referred to "a mass of extraordinary data" he did not say it related to astrology, as the report implied.

Mr Nicholas Lloyd, the editor, replied that the newspaper only suggested there could be a link between birth date and job, and the piece was presented as entertainment. He did not believe readers would have been misled.

IF YOUR SECRETARY DOESN'T...

... know that her number one choice for Chauffeur Drive is Guy Salmon and that as well as our fully liveried chauffeurs being highly trained and experienced professionals there are many other reasons why so many businessmen use the Guy Salmon Chauffeur Service

for so many occasions. Our fleet is one of the largest in the country with a wide choice of the latest limousines and luxury cars,

all with air conditioning and distinctive in the finest Guy Salmon tradition. Our service

which is available 24 hours a day, every day

— our reputation for reliability and punctuality together with our extensive range of carefully selected tours. Add to this the immaculate presentation of all our cars and the immediate and courteous attention our staff always give to your needs ...



...SHE SHOULD!

Your choice ... Rolls Royce Silver Spirit, Daimler & Mercedes-Benz Limousines, Jaguar Sovereign, VW Executive Bus, Mercedes-Benz 280SE & 230E, Ford Granada Ghia.

Call UK Central Reservations

01-730 8571



The finest service in chauffeur drive.

We can't take away the pain this child has been through. But with your help, we'll do our best to make sure it never happens to her again.

For the past hundred years, the NSPCC has been giving aid and comfort to abused children using your donations.

Her father bruised, burnt and broke her arm. Now we want to twist yours.

Last year, over 43,000 children relied on us for help. This year marks our centenary and there's no sign of a significant reduction in the number of children who need help.

Anything you can send will be used to provide help immediately, for example even if you send as little as £5.60 it would help us to protect a child for one week.

When you realise what your money will achieve, you'll find that having your arm twisted doesn't hurt at all.

Yes, I would like to help, and I enclose my cheque or postal order for £ _____ Access and Visa card holders may debit their accounts.

No.

Signature

Name

Address

Postcode

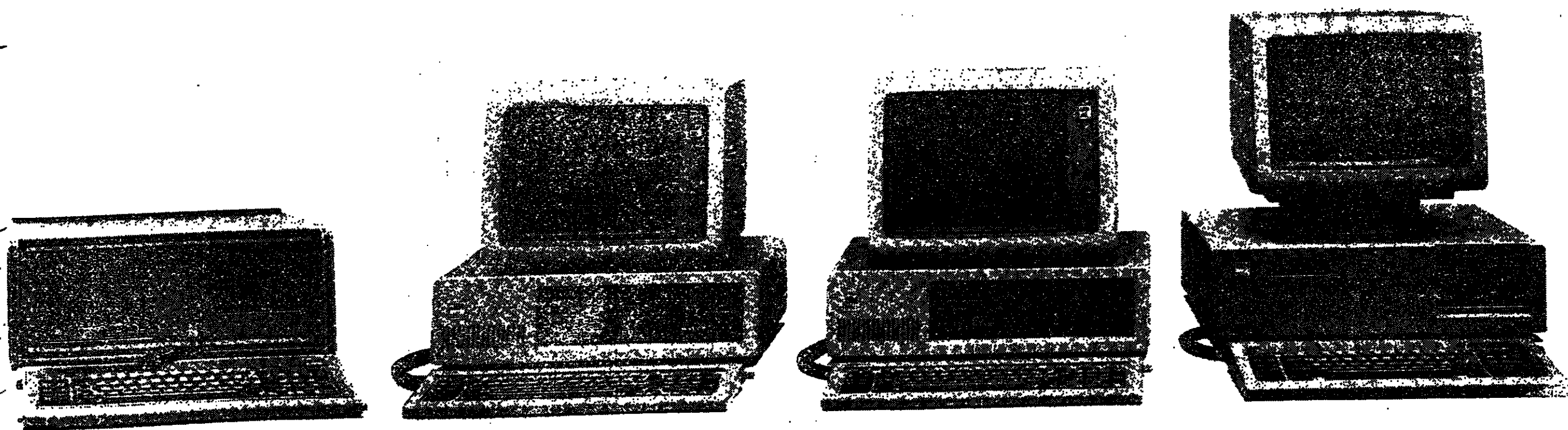
Please send your donation to Dr A. Gilmore, NSPCC, Ref. 49071, 67 Saffron Hill, London EC3N 8RS.

We've helped 9 million children in the last 100 years.

"Isn't it time you were
measured up for an IBM
Personal Computer?"



IBM and the IBM logo are trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation.



For businesses of all sizes: computers of all sizes.

We've always designed our Personal Computers so that they can adapt to different needs and working environments.

To that end, we make our hardware as flexible as possible.

And that's why we're so pleased to announce an extension to the range of Personal Computers.

For people who don't stop work when they leave the office, there's the IBM Portable Personal Computer.

It does almost everything a desk-top Personal Computer can do, and you can use it wherever there's a mains socket.

The standard IBM Personal Compu-

ter is one of the world's most popular tools for meeting the challenges of modern times.

And because you can upgrade it like all IBM Personal Computers, it's suitable for anyone from a one-man business to a multi-national corporation.

If, however, you need to store large amounts of data, then it's worth looking at the IBM Personal Computer XT.

From recording complicated accounts to handling large inventories of stock, the IBM PC XT can do it.

And finally the powerful and nimble IBM Personal Computer AT. It's perfect for

people who need even greater speed and memory capacity. Its new technology means that it can run almost all the programs written for the IBM Personal Computer, at up to three times the normal speed. And you can expand its memory to 41 million characters.

With all this to think about, perhaps the best part is that you don't have to worry about which model will suit you best.

Simply phone 01-200 0200 or clip the coupon for your nearest IBM Authorised Dealer or Retail Centre.

They'll help you cut our hardware to fit your needs.

Roger Kojacky, IBM United Kingdom Product Sales Limited, FREEPOST, Greenford, Middlesex UB6 9BR. (Telephone: 01-578 4399.)

R/1/26/11/84

Name

Position

Company

Address

Tel No.



Committee power battles overshadow vote for Senate majority leader

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Fifty-three Republican senators will meet behind closed doors on Wednesday morning to elect a successor to Senator Howard Baker as majority leader in the upper house.

The election is important not only because the job is one of the most influential in Washington, but also because of the chain reaction it will set off within key Senate committees.

Between Wednesday and the opening of the 99th Congress next January, there will be much discreet but very determined elbowing for position on the part of the various committees handling finance, foreign affairs, agriculture and energy.

The way many senators vote on Wednesday will be decided as much by who they do or do not want to see take over those committees as by who they want as majority leader.

Senator Baker, who is retiring to prepare his attempt for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988, is considered one of the finest Senate majority leaders in recent years. He played a key role in pushing President Reagan's programme through Congress.

His successor's task will be more difficult because the Republican majority has been



Senator Baker: Tougher times for his successor.

reduced from ten to six after the November 6 election. It is likely also that the Republicans will lose control of the upper house in the 1986 congressional elections.

There are five contenders for the job: Senator Robert Dole (Kansas), Senator Richard Lugar (Indiana), Senator James McClellan (Idaho), Senator Ted Stevens (Alaska) and Senator Pete Domenici (New Mexico).

Senator Dole is considered the front-runner. He is one of the best tacticians in the Senate and was President Ford's running mate in 1976 and briefly sought the Republican presidential nomination in 1980.

However, he has an acerbic personality and has offended conservatives in his present capacity as chairman of the tax-writing finance committee.

Senator Lugar is the second choice of many Republican senators and could emerge as the compromise candidate between left-wing and right-wing factions. Whereas Senator Dole is considered by some to be too assertive, Senator Lugar is considered too deferential.

Some may be deterred from voting for Senator Dole by the knowledge that his election would allow the chairmanship of the finance committee to fall into the hands of Senator Bob Packwood, a liberal who has often been a bitter critic of the Reagan Administration.

Similarly, conservatives may avoid voting for Senator Lugar because this could open the way for Senator Charles Mathias, one of the most liberal members, to take over the foreign relations committee.

So far, the White House has kept well clear of the race and carefully avoided tilting its cap at any candidate. But senators will be looking at the way Senator Paul Laxalt votes because he is the President's closest friend in the Senate and will opt for someone with whom Mr Reagan believes he can work well with during his second term.



Franco remembered: Fascist salutes framing a portrait of General Francisco Franco as 100,000 right-wingers marched through Madrid yesterday to mark the ninth anniversary of his death. There were about 100 arrests at the demonstration, the second in eight days against Spain's socialist Government: the first was against education reforms.

Spain prepares for final push on EEC

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain begins this week's "final assault" on the EEC in Brussels, as a prelude to the Dublin summit, judging that only political will-power by the Ten can save its application for membership from failure.

The Spanish Government is still hoping for a January 1986 entry date, but Señor Miguel Boyer, the powerful Economics and Finance Minister, has prepared domestic opinion by warning of the "grave risk" that Spanish integration in Europe will be blocked.

He knows, however, that Spain, with 50 per cent of its exports going to EEC countries, has nowhere else to go.

The spectacle of Spain these past few months battering at the

EEC's door has underlined how much the politics of entry now outweigh other considerations. In place of the proper EEC markets opened to Spain by its 1970 treaty with the Community, while its own industrial sector remained highly protected, these months have seen countries such as France bricking up their markets just a little more surely against Spanish competition.

Paradoxically, thanks to a devaluing peseta, Spanish exports during the first 10 months of this year have grown by 23 per cent, according to official figures, compared with 1983. Agricultural exports increased by about 20 per cent.

● BRUSSELS: The enlarge-

ment negotiations have snarled up in a classic kind of EEC linking process (Ian Murray writes). The only way the links can be uncoupled is by finding a way of solving Europe's chronic wine problem.

France insists that the existing members must sort out a proper wine regime before Spain joins, but there are two huge obstacles. The Italians refuse to accept any kind of reform beyond payments to farmers who are prepared to dig up their vines. They believe a ban on sugaring wine would reduce quantities.

The West Germans refuse to allow any system which does not give them the right to go on sugaring their vines.

This is where the links begin. There are two other big dossiers which have to be sorted out between the present EEC members before they have a common position to put to the two would-be members. These cover fishing and fruit and vegetables.

The West Germans alone are holding out against agreement on a system for phasing Iberian fruit and vegetable production into the Community.

The Italians alone are holding out against a fishing agreement, and it is likely they will continue to do so until they see a new wine regime in place which leaves its growers unaffected and puts an end to sugaring.

Arafat gets cool over book trip to London

Amman (Reuters) - Mr Yasser Arafat, Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, is keen to go to London to meet British officials and discuss the plight of his people but is too busy to go there "just to sign books," his spokesman said.

He was commenting on the news that the publishers of a new Arafat biography had withdrawn an invitation for him to come to London for the visit will endanger staff.

Asked which officials the PLO chief would like to meet, the spokesman said the Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary.

Crash kills four newlyweds

Ankara (Reuters) - A double wedding of two brothers to two sisters turned to tragedy when the coach carrying the wedding party collided in fog with a lorry north of Ankara, killing all four newlyweds and 27 other people.

The weddings were at Beira on the Black Sea coast and the party was travelling the 350 miles to Istanbul for a reception.

Chile round-up

Santiago (AFP) - Seventy more Chileans were arrested in weekend raids by police and troops against opponents of General Pinochet's military regime, a human rights committee spokesman said. Since November 6 close to 1,400 people have been rounded up.

Whales perish

Wellington (AFP) - Twenty-seven whales among a school of 60 which beached themselves near Dunedin died despite efforts by hundreds of volunteers to save them. The rest were kept alive until high tide, when they were pushed back into the sea.

Beagle vote

Buenos Aires - Argentines voted in a referendum on the Vatican-backed treaty proposed to settle differences with Chile on the Beagle channel. The plebiscite was also the first big test of the Alfonsín Government's popularity.

Theatre bomb

Paris (AFP) - Five pedestrians were injured when a bomb exploded outside the Salle Pleyel concert hall here shortly before the opening of a show to mark the sixty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Armenian Soviet Republic.

100-hour shift

Belgrade (AP) - Four miners in the Zenica region of Yugoslavia came to the surface after digging coal for 100 hours without a break. "We wanted to show loafers how long you can work," their leader said.

Embassy attack

Lisbon (AP) - Four 60mm mortar grenades were fired at the US Embassy in Lisbon, slightly damaging three embassy cars. It was thought they were fired from a passing vehicle.

Lenin's nephew

Moscow (Reuters) - Victor Ulanov, son of Vladimir Lenin's younger brother Dmitry, died here aged 67. He spent his spare time working in the museum dedicated to his uncle.

Euphoria as Uruguay goes to polls

From Douglas Tweedale Montevideo

Uruguay began to set aside 11 years of military rule yesterday as citizens voted euphorically in the first general election since 1971.

Early forecasts in an election reported free of violence indicated a tightly-contested race between the candidates of the traditional middle-class parties, Señor Julio Sanguinetti, of the Colorado Party and the

Blanco Party choice, Señor Alberto Zambrano. Western diplomats are predicting Señor Sanguinetti to win by a narrow margin.

The winner is scheduled to take over from the military on March 1.

Political observers say that the left-wing Frente Amplio (broad front), a coalition of five parties ranging from Christian Democrats to Communists, is expected to win an unre-

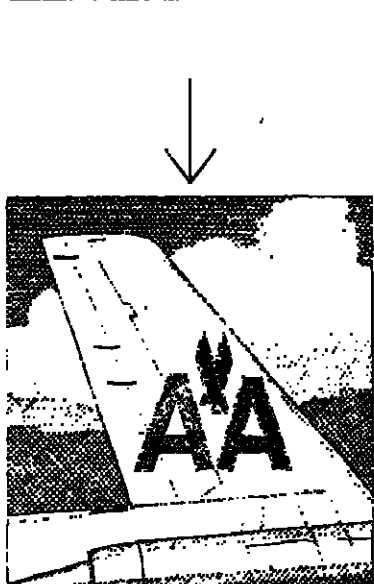
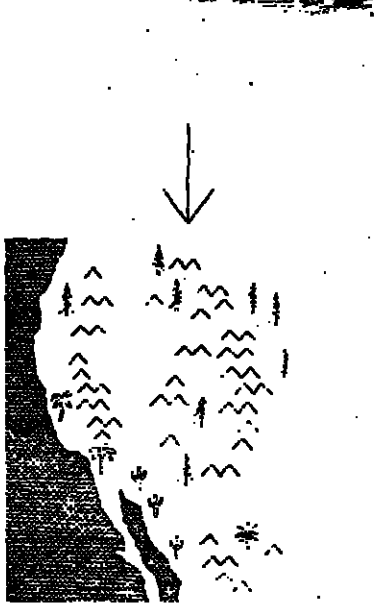
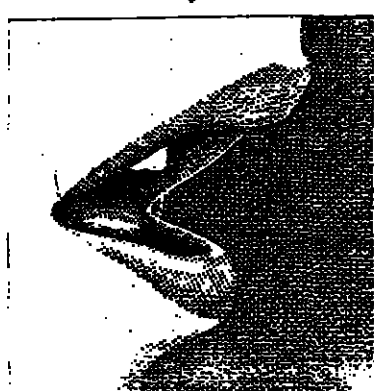
precedented victory in the capital, Montevideo, which contains half the country's population.

Señor Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, charismatic leader of the centre-left Blanco Party, would have been his party's candidate had he not been arrested by the military government last June.

Also excluded was General Lider Seregni, of the Frente Amilo, imprisoned until March for his opposition to the military government, he is still banned from political activity.

Pssst, have you heard?
There's something special in the air. American Airlines.
They can get you to America's South West faster,
via Dallas/Fort Worth.
If you're going to any one of the following places
you should talk to American Airlines.

Albuquerque
Amarillo
Austin
Baton Rouge
Birmingham
Burbank
Corpus Christi
Denver
El Paso
Harlingen
Houston/Hobby
Houston Intercontinental
Jackson
Kansas City
Las Vegas
Little Rock
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Lubbock
Memphis
Mexico City
Midland/Odessa
Mobile
Nashville
New Orleans
Oakland
Oklahoma City
Ontario, California
Orange County
Palm Springs
Phoenix
Portland
Reno/Tahoe
St Louis
Sacramento
Salt Lake City
San Antonio
San Diego
San Francisco
San Jose
Santa Barbara
Seattle/Tacoma
Shreveport
Tucson
Tulsa
Wichita



American Airlines
Something special in the air

Karpov at last breaks Kasparov

Moscow (Reuters) - The world chess champion Anatoly Karpov now needs just one more victory against his compatriot Gary Kasparov to retain his title.

His win on Saturday brought the score to 5-0 and broke a string of 17 draws.

Tension rose when play resumed on Saturday after Mikhail Tal, a former world champion had observed that Karpov's 41st move, which came out of the adjournment envelope, was an error.

But Tal had not foreseen the accuracy of Karpov's play and the champion found the winning course.

Twenty-seventh game

Queen's Gambit Declined

White Karpov, Black Kasparov

1 K-K4 P-Q4 2 P-Q4 K-KB3
3 P-B4 P-K3 4 K-B3 B-B4
5 B-B5 P-K3 6 B-B4 B-B4
7 P-K3 Q-Q 8 Q-B2 P-B4
9 Q-P4 Q-P4 10 B-P4 Q-B4
11 Q-Q 12 Q-B2 Q-Q
13 P-Q4 K-K2 14 P-B5 P-P
15 Q-B1 K-K3 16 B-B5 P-B4
17 Q-B1 B-K2 18 B-B5 Q-Q4
19 B-K5 K-K2 20 B-B5 Q-Q4
21 P-B4 B-B2 22 B-B5 Q-Q4
23 B-Q1 K-K2 24 P-B3 Q-Q1
25 K-Q2 P-K4 26 B-K3 K-B1
27 B-P4 Q-Q4 28 B-K3 Q-Q4
29 K-K2 K-K2 30 Q-Q1 R-B3
31 K-B3 Q-Q4 32 B-B5 P-B4
33 P-B4 P-B4 34 P-B5 P-B4
35 K-K3 P-B5 36 P-B5 P-B4
37 K-K3 B-K2 38 P-B5 Q-K2
39 B-K4 P-B5 40 P-B5 Q-K2
41 B-K4 P-B5 42 P-B5 Q-K2
43 B-K4 P-B5 44 P-B5 Q-K2
45 K-K4 P-B5 46 P-B5 Q-K2
47 B-K4 P-B5 48 P-B5 Q-K2
49 P-B5 Q-K2 50 K-K3 K-B5
51 P-B5 Q-K2 52 K-K3 K-B5
53 B-B6 P-B5 54 P-B5 Q-K2
55 B-K4 P-B5 56 P-B5 Q-K2
57 P-B5 Q-K2 58 P-B5 Q-K2
59 P-B5 Q-K2 60 P-B5 Q-K2

● SALONIKA: The Soviet

Union increased its lead in the Chess Olympiad by three points with a win and a draw against England in adjourned fifth-round games (Reuters reports).

Aleksandr Belyavsky beat Anthony Miles, while Artur Yusupov drew against Nigel Short.

SIXTH ROUND RESULTS

Soviet Union 2.5, Romania 1.5, England 2.5, US 1.5, France 1.5, Hungary 2.5, Iceland 2.5, Netherlands 1.5, Yugoslavia 3, Greece (A) 1, Bulgaria 4, West Germany 1, Scotland 1.5, Spain 2.5, Italy 2.5, Finland 1.5, Canada 1, Sweden 3, Chile 2.5, Israel 1.5, Brazil 1.5, Poland 2.5, Indonesia 2.5, Norway 1.5, Czechoslovakia 3.5, China 0.5.

Standings after sixth round

Soviet Union 10.5, Czechoslovakia 17, Yugoslavia, England 16.5, US, Romania, Hungary, Iceland 16, Bulgaria, Sweden 16.5.

Separatists put Noumea alternative

Noumea (AFP) - New Caledonian separatists yesterday named a "provisional government", occupied police stations, set fire to properties belonging to opponents of independence, and provoked food shortages by blocking roads in the French Pacific colony. There were no reports of injuries.

The continued violence, which began after contested elections a week ago, led authorities to postpone a Pacific arts festival to have been attended by 30 nations from December 7-22.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, the Melanesian pro-independence group held responsible for much recent violence, said it has created a provisional government, led by Jean-Marie Tjibaou, vice-president of the local executive government.

Anti-French violence continued, at the weekend, dispelling hope that a French pledge to accelerate talks on self-determination would bring a return to calm.

One of the principal leaders of the US-backed Nicaraguan rebel movement has been ousted after embarrassing the Reagan administration with disclosures about a CIA manual which advised guerrillas to "neutralize" certain Nicaraguan Government officials.

The rebels almost certainly came under US pressure to remove Señor Edgar Chamorro, who lives in Key Biscayne, Florida, from the seven-member national directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN). The organization was formed with heavy CIA involvement in 1982 to fight the Sandinistas, who took power in a revolution in 1979.

The United States retains a strong psychological grip on the FDN, although Congress voted

last February to end American funding. The last of the US money is believed to have run out in the summer, but the organization claims to be receiving substantial support from other sources. Some direct CIA involvement almost certainly continues.

The six other members of the FDN directorate apparently voted unanimously for Señor Chamorro's expulsion.

His disclosures about the CIA manual led to disciplinary action being taken against CIA officials who had helped to draft it. President Reagan said the word "neutralize" meant removal from office, not assassination. It became an embarrassing issue towards the end of the US election campaign.

One of the principal leaders of the US-backed Nicaraguan rebel movement has been ousted after embarrassing the Reagan administration with disclosures about a CIA manual which advised guerrillas to "neutralize" certain Nicaraguan Government officials.

The rebels almost certainly came under US pressure to remove Señor Edgar Chamorro, who lives in Key Biscayne, Florida, from the seven-member national directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN). The organization was formed with heavy CIA involvement in 1982 to fight the Sandinistas, who took power in a revolution in 1979.

The United States retains a strong psychological grip on the FDN, although Congress voted

Nordic zone free of nuclear arms sought

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

The five-nation conference on a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone ended its weekend session here yesterday with a call to Scandinavian governments to work urgently for a formal ban on nuclear arms throughout the territories, waters and airspace of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, respected and guaranteed by treaty with the superpowers.

A final communiqué from the conference which was attended by 225 politicians, parliamentarians, trade unionists, church leaders and peace youth activists of every political observance from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland also stated that a Nordic nuclear ban was the greatest contribution Scandinavia could make towards the eventual

realization of a nuclear weapon-free Europe.

At the conference, Mr Poul Schluter Denmark's Conservative Prime Minister, emphasized that although the establishment of a non-nuclear zone in Scandinavia would doubtless contribute towards improving world security and preventing atomic war, such a nuclear free area should not be unilaterally declared, but set up in the context of a broader East-West disarmament and arms limitation agreement.

The four Baltic Scandinavian countries already effectively ban nuclear weapons from their territories in peacetime although Denmark and Norway, as Nato members, would in war be supported by Western allied forces probably armed with nuclear weaponry.

Iraqis press for Iran's expulsion from Red Cross

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraqi newspapers have demanded Iran's expulsion from the International Red Cross as punishment for maltreatment of Iraqi prisoners of war.

"Tehran's expulsion is the minimum punishment to expose its crime," the ruling Ba'ath Party newspaper, *Al-Thawra*, said yesterday.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said last week that Iran was violating the Geneva Convention and putting at risk the "physical and mental survival" of Iraqi prisoners.

The international committee which has suspended activity in Iran since a riot at a POW camp last month, appealed to all signatories to press Iran to respect the convention.

Reservations and special fares available. For details contact your local agent or call 01-234 5678.

Handwritten notes and marginalia in the right margin, including the word "HUMAN" and various illegible scribbles.

Ethiopia: Where the aid goes

Hunger for means to survive

From Thomson Prentice, Addis Ababa

Ethiopia's hunger is for more than simply food. To stay alive, one of the world's poorest countries also needs the tools to feed itself. Chronically unable to cope on its own, it looks for help increasingly to foreign powers East and West.

Yet impoverished as it is, Ethiopia is the lowest recipient of foreign aid anywhere in the world. The average aid throughout Africa amounts to about \$13 per capita per year, while in Ethiopia the figure is a mere \$6.

Ethiopia's main source of Western aid is, perhaps surprisingly, the EEC, with Britain's contributions to the Community aid programme a disproportionately high one fifth.

But what is the money spent on, and is it spent wisely? What projects does the EEC fund, and how does it choose the priorities?

At present Ethiopia is the largest recipient of Community aid, with projects worth about \$84m being developed. They range from the biggest the EEC has ever funded anywhere, a \$32m water supply system for Addis Ababa, and a \$22m hydroelectric power scheme involving the diverting of the Amari river to building a 185-mile road west of the capital at a cost of \$15.5m, upgrading the obsolete railway line between Addis Ababa and Djibouti, costing \$15m, to many small-scale local schemes.

Inevitably there are problems, snags, delays. A visit to

the waterworks in Addis Ababa does not inspire confidence that the scheme will be completed on schedule by next August. Formerly a racecourse where Emperor Haile Selassie watched his favourite horses from the royal box, it is now a sunbaked wasteland from which four giant concrete tanks have risen, each capable of holding 5,000 cubic metres of water.

Four smaller tanks have still to be built and linked to a water treatment plant 12 miles away by pipes for which the trenches have already been dug. The work is being done by a West German firm, Josef Kiepel of Munich. The site engineer Herr Alphonse Rasch, assured me that the job would be finished on time by the 30 Germans and up to 400 local labourers. But he acknowledged that there had been problems since work began last August. Bureaucratic snags held up the handover of the racecourse by the local authority until the end of the year. The first ship transporting steel pipes and people berthing at the port of Assab, and then there were delays in transporting pipes and other supplies from the port to Addis Ababa 400 miles inland.

Almost all projects stumble into such difficulties, which are compounded by poor roads, lack of fuel and equipment and bad communications.

An EEC interim report on one project building power-cables between the capital and

Korambolcha, 185 miles north-east, notes: "Due to the late start and the continuing difficulties in obtaining certain local items such as cement, it appears unlikely that the project can be completed by the original completion date of April 1985. Funding for the project was approved in November 1982."

A rural water-supply project started in 1978 and due to run for five years has been extended another year.

All major projects are invariably carried out by European companies which sub-contract some of the local work. The purse-strings remain firmly in the control of Brussels. Most of each project's cost is provided in grants with a small proportion in low-interest loans. However, the Ethiopian administration receives high praise from the EEC for its general efficiency in co-operating on such projects. Mr Karl Harbo, the EEC economic adviser in Ethiopia, says: "This country is the fastest in utilizing money to get projects started. They are very keen to get on with the job, and many of the delays are beyond their control."

Few of the present schemes, however, seem likely to increase the country's critical levels of food production. Investment in agriculture is minimal, and the reasons are obvious: the West is frankly unenthusiastic about the collec-

tivization of farms in Marxist-Leninist Ethiopia.

Mr Harbo says: "The system doesn't work. It has been tried and had disastrous results in other countries. Why should we pour money into things we know will be a mistake? Would the taxpayers of Europe thank us for that?"

The crucial word in negotiating projects and giving cash is, in Western diplomatic jargon, "conditionality". One Western diplomat said: "We try to identify a sector of the country where we think we can help. But we expect the Ethiopian Government to allow an element of free market to survive. It boils down to us saying that if we are going to help raise your living standards, we expect you to move your policies in what we see as the right direction."

Just how much Ethiopia, supported by the Soviet bloc, is prepared to acknowledge the merits of "conditionality" is unclear. Diplomatic sources are at great pains, however, to distinguish between long-term aid and humanitarian aid. "Long-term aid has to be conditional," one diplomat said, "but there are no strings attached to emergency aid when people are starving to death."

EEC aid to Ethiopia is to be renewed next year and all signs point to substantial increases. Mr Harbo said: "Ethiopia's food self-sufficiency must be the highest priority and there is



The search for water: A drought victim finds relief at a camp at Mekele, Tigre province, but various EEC-funded schemes will eventually help to alleviate the problem.

nobody who is unwilling to help achieve that goal. The difficulty is do we try to do the way the Ethiopians think best, or the way we think best? Unfortunately, that is bound to result in conflicts. In the meantime building roads, power stations and water installations is helping to make the country more productive and more able to divert its own resources to important health and nutritional projects."

40,000 face expulsion in Chinese purge

Peking (AFP) - China's Communist Party this weekend issued the guidelines for a purge of senior officials, aimed at "leftists" and those in provinces which have resisted economic reform.

In a statement carried by the main daily newspapers, the party's Central Committee said all leading party members would have to re-register to stay in office, and submit their political records to fresh scrutiny.

The purge, covering Peking, the provinces and the armed forces, is the first of three stages in a three-year campaign. Later targets will be lower cadres in administration, factories and communes.

The campaign will eventually cover the entire 40 million-strong party, Mr Hu Yaobang, the General Secretary, says about 40,000 party members are targeted for expulsion.

The "leftist" targets are those still committed to Mao Tse-tung's line of class struggle, which reached a frenzied peak in the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, when more than half the present membership joined the party. Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's elder statesman, who has spearheaded the economic reform, has also put corruption and incompetence high on the list of targets.

Reregistration will centre on ideological conduct since 1978, when Mr Deng wrested control from Mao's appointed successor, Mr Hua Guofeng.

Ill Marcos reported to be in isolation

Manila (Reuters, AFP) - President Marcos of the Philippines, who disappeared from public view more than 10 days ago, is in isolation in a specially sanitized guest house at his Malacanang Palace.

Palace sources said yesterday that the President had almost "zero immunity" to infection and this was why he had not been seen in public and had not been meeting people. He had been talking to officials and ministers by telephone.

Dr Eduardo Jamora, presidential physician and pulmonology specialist, said last week he had advised isolation after discovering President Marcos had signs of approaching influenza. The President's sudden retirement from the public eye sparked rumours he was seriously ill or dying. Dr Jamora said on Friday the President was responding well to treatment and that his temperature was normal.

Yesterday he said the President's condition remained stable, although he still had a little asthma.

SIX KILLED: At least six people died and 12 were wounded during a fierce gun battle yesterday between troops and a Muslim family inside a house in the Southern Philippines city of Zamboanga (Keith Dalton writes).

Four members of a military raiding party searching for arms inside the house were among those who died in automatic and machinegun fire.

Army poised to take control of Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The very last and decisive "security plan" for the Lebanese capital - providing for control of the whole broken city by the national Lebanese Army after nine years of civil war - is to be set in motion today.

Troops of three regular army brigades are to be ordered on to the streets of Beirut to take control from at least four different militia groups. The Syrians have sent their Vice-President, Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, to Lebanon for the occasion. His presence may indeed persuade the Muslim militias to remain inactive.

But the operation is really designed to prove that the Lebanese Army can take over security duties in the south of the country when the occupying Israeli Army withdraws. If Beirut descends into anarchy again within days of the Army's arrival, the Israelis are likely to insist that their own private-armed and often undisciplined "South Lebanon Army" militia plays some security role along the Israeli-Lebanese frontier.

If the plan succeeds, it will

mean the advance of the national Army southwards down the coast road to the outskirts of Sidon. This would, in turn, relieve the small Christian Phalangist enclave north of Sidon.

The threat of a massacre of Christians in the tiny Kharroub enclave by Sunni Muslims of the mainly Druze-Progressive Socialist Party would thus be averted.

Experience suggests, however, that the speed of such an advance may not keep pace with the Israelis' desire to retreat further south, perhaps in a month's time, leaving the militias to fight for control of the land to the north of Sidon.

The omens do not look good. Two people were killed in continued fighting between Lebanese troops and Druze militias in the mountains above Beirut yesterday. Soldiers of the largely Shia Muslim Sixth Brigade of the Army opened fire on a floating hulk used by the Phalangists to ferry civilians and militiamen from East Beirut to the Kharroub.

Military fight Israeli arms cuts

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Serious concern about Treasury plans for further swinging defence cuts - in addition to the \$300m (£244m) already trimmed from the military budget - was voiced during an extraordinary session of the Israeli Cabinet yesterday at the headquarters of the general staff in Tel Aviv.

Cuts in Israel's massive military expenditure are regarded by economic experts as pivotal in the national unity Government's uphill struggle to devise a sufficiently harsh austerity package to rescue the country from 1,200 per cent inflation.

Strict secrecy surrounded details of the arguments put forward by the Army, Navy, Air Force and intelligence chiefs, who addressed the meeting. It was declared a session of the Ministerial Defence Committee, the proceedings of which are treated as classified.

Despite the news blackout it is understood that the military chiefs, fighting a rearguard action against proposed further cuts of \$150m, argued that many of Israel's Arab enemies, and notably the Soviet-backed regime in Syria, were modernizing their armed forces. It was argued that Israel had to match that action if its "qualitative edge" was to be maintained.

Before the lengthy session opened, there were reports of a possible compromise between Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, which would keep the reduction in military spending to around \$100m.

The session followed signs of a new and potentially damaging rift between Mr Peres and Mr Ariel Sharon, Minister of Trade and Industry, who is in New York fighting a libel action against Time magazine.

Officials yesterday attempted to play down an Israeli radio report that Mr Peres had accused Mr Sharon, a contender for the post of next leader of the Likud block, of doing everything in his power to bring down the Government. Angry Likud politicians called yesterday for a retraction.

Mitterrand heads for Syria

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Mitterrand leaves Paris today for a three-day official visit to Syria at the invitation of President Assad. It is the first official visit to the former French mandated territory by a French head of state since Syria became independent in 1943, and coincides with the fourteenth anniversary of President Assad's arrival in power.

Conversations between the two presidents are expected to range widely over the whole of the Middle East issue, including Lebanon, where Syria continues to occupy 40 per cent of the country; the Iran-Iraq war in which Syria supports Iran while France supports Iraq; Arab-Israeli relations; and the Palestinian question.

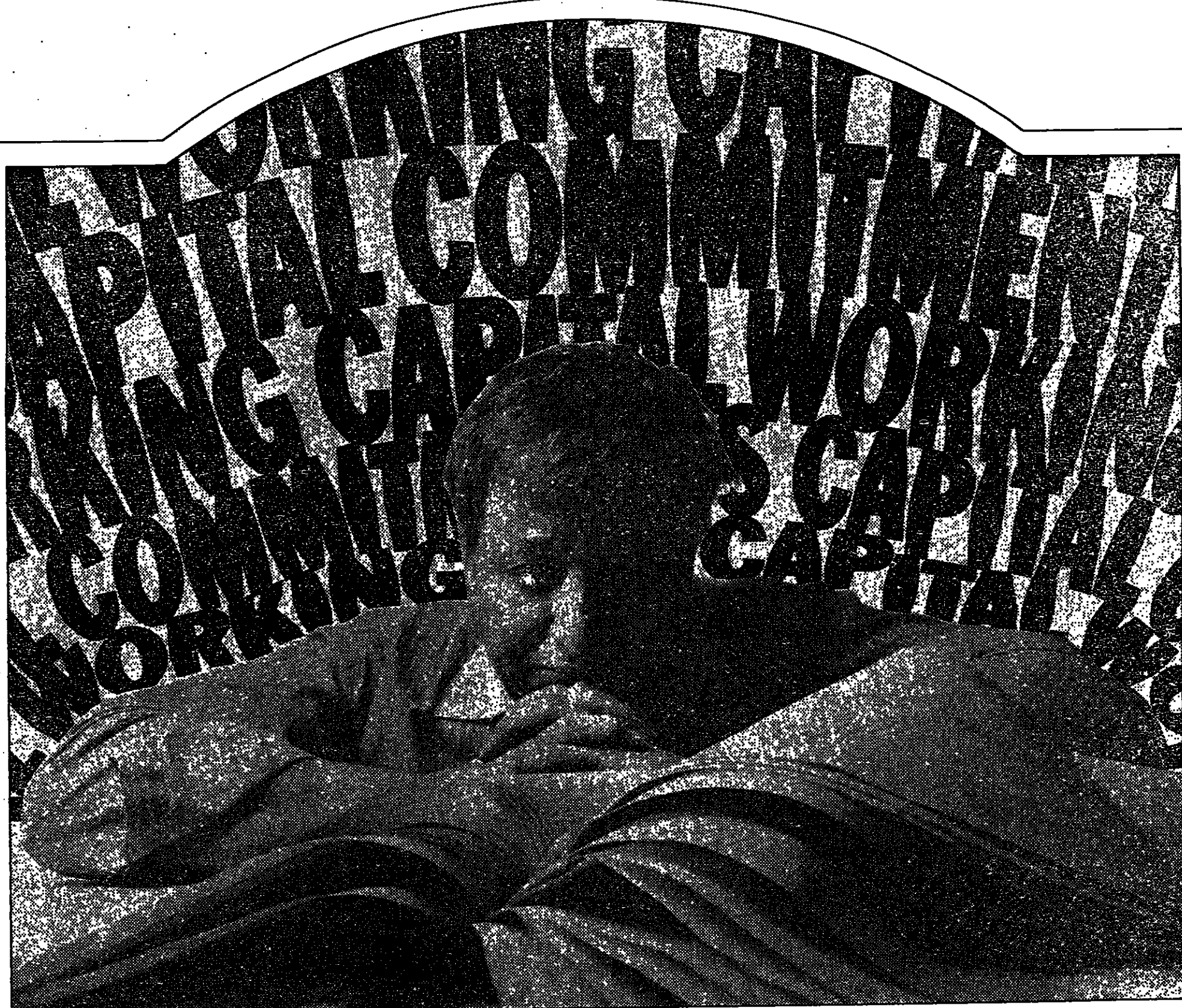
Chad, where France is still waiting for the completion of the Libyan withdrawal, may also be on the agenda.

Although there are suggestions from Damascus about the possibility of the discussions paving the way for a new European peace initiative in the Middle East, officials in Paris were more cautious about the likelihood of the visit producing spectacular results.

Mr Michel Dauzelle, the Elysée Palace spokesman, said: "It is more than a fact-finding visit, but it would be imprudent to talk of a new peace initiative."

Although Syria has always been seen as playing a key role in the Middle East conflict, President Mitterrand has put off a visit until now because of incidents which have caused serious frictions in Franco-Syrian relations including most recently, France's participation in the multinational force in Beirut.

In September 1981 the French Ambassador to Beirut was assassinated in a Syrian-controlled sector of the city. In April 1982 the Syrians were suspected of being behind the terrorist attack against Jews in the Rue Marboeuf in Paris, in which one person was killed and 63 were injured. Syrian involvement was also suspected in the bomb attack against the French contingent of the multinational force in Beirut a year ago.



Lloyds can really relieve the pressure.

Lloyds Bank Overloading your overdraft

can overload you and your company. You might have planned to use your business overdraft as working capital. But then you're suddenly faced with unforeseen capital commitments and opportunities - replacing equipment or perhaps an offer of better premises.

At Lloyds Bank we're in a position to ease the pressure, with our Business Loan. No other business loan is quite so flexible. And it gives you the opportunity to streamline your finances without being locked in.

And you can choose from a fixed or base rate linked interest rate.

You've then got the option - and this is unique - of changing this arrangement every five years, throughout the term of the loan. Obviously this will depend on what you're

financing, but for the right project it could be up to 20 years. As the first two years of the loan are renowned for being the most difficult, you can stagger repayments to allow minimum or no capital repayment during this period.

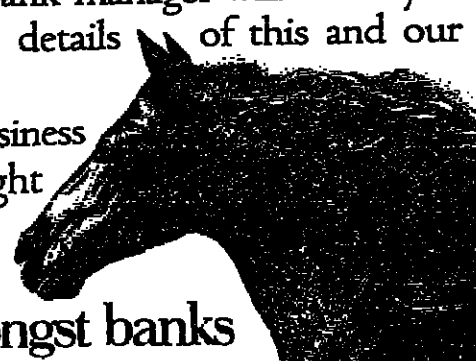
Even early repayments will be no problem.

And if you bank with Lloyds a financial appraisal is available from our Business Advisory Service.

Your nearest Lloyds Bank manager will be only too pleased to give you all the details of this and our other services.

Consider the Lloyds Business Loan. It could be a great weight off your shoulders.

A thoroughbred amongst banks



Mystery over Gorbachov grows as plenum is cancelled by Chernenko

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Chernenko's decision not to convene the Central committee in plenary session today - in defiance of Soviet practice for the past 20 years - has puzzled Kremlin watchers.

Mr Chernenko made the major economic speech he would normally have delivered at the plenum today to the enlarged Politburo session. This makes it most unlikely that the Supreme Soviet will produce important personnel or policy changes tomorrow.

Observers noted that there again appeared to be a question mark over Mr Mikhail Gorbachov - at 53, by far the youngest member of the Politburo - after the speculation surrounding his failure to speak at the last plenum in October.

Central Committee sources have said that Mr Gorbachov, the second-in-command and heir apparent to Mr Chernenko, chaired the plenum, which was devoted to agriculture, and therefore could not deliver a report. It is none the less odd that he did not express a view

on agricultural policy, his main Politburo responsibility for four years, especially since the Chernenko policy adopted at the plenum ran directly counter to Mr Gorbachov's own more radical ideas.

Mr Gorbachov, who is said to be on holiday, reappeared on November 7 for the annual Red Square parade, but has since disappeared from view. Official accounts of the enlarged Politburo session - seen as a mini-plenum - listed all those who attended, an unusual move apparently designed to draw attention to the fact that neither Mr Gorbachov nor Mr Vitaly Vorotnikov, another young Andropov protégé in the leadership, was present. Mr Gorbachov's absence is extraordinary since he has overall control over the economy in the Politburo.

A further pointer came last week when a planned meeting between Mr Gorbachov and Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, was cancelled. "Since Gorbachov is going to London next month, you would have thought a meeting with Kinnock was essential," one informed source said.

Sources said the explanation that Mr Gorbachov was on holiday was inadequate. "There is clearly a policy dispute at the top, possibly over the economy - the second most vital issue the Kremlin faces," one source said.

"In his economic speech Mr Chernenko made only passing reference to the Andropov era experiments favoured by the Gorbachov faction."

Diplomats said it was likely that Russia's decision to resume talks with the United States - had caused strains, although it could cause tensions between the Kremlin and senior military officers anxious that hard-won Soviet weaponry might now be "negotiated away". The theory that Mr Chernenko avoided convening the Central Committee in case his leadership came under fire - as happened with the fall of Khrushchev in 1964 - is not widely accepted, since Mr Chernenko's political position appears to be stronger now than at any time in the past ten months.



Seeing the sights: Mr Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, with his wife, Glenys, during a weekend visit to Leningrad. Mr Kinnock is to meet President Chernenko in the Kremlin today.

Reporter may face sedition charge

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

A staff journalist of the US news agency Associated Press is undergoing interrogation in Amritsar in the troubled state of Punjab about his story, which was prominently used in *The Times* in June, about the army action at the Golden Temple there.

Mr Brahma Chellaney has been told by his interrogators that they intend to teach him a lesson, and thereby a lesson to other reporters.

Yesterday he was told that he may be charged with sedition, which carries a life sentence.

He has also been told that they will make him disclose the sources of his information "by hook or by crook".

Mr Chellaney, aged 27, has told his bureau in Delhi that his interrogators say their investigation has uncovered a conspiracy between him and Sant Jarnail Bhindranwale, the extremist leader who died in the army action. The accusation would be laughable if it were not for the authorities' apparent determination to punish him for what he wrote.

He is not allowed to be accompanied by a lawyer during his interrogation.

Mr Chellaney is being questioned by Inspector P. N. Mehta of the Punjab police. On two days the inspector was accompanied by army officers. Mr Chellaney says that Mr Mehta has told him the Indian Government is determined to pursue his case, that the questions and instructions are being sent from Delhi, and that they will not allow him to leave Amritsar until they hear from Delhi.

Australia pushes out the canoe to catch its far-flung voters

From Tony Daboudin, Melbourne

By the time most Australians go to the polls this Saturday thousands of people will already have placed their voting slips in ballot boxes, in some cases up to 12 days before the official polling day.

For the first time, the Australian electoral commission has sent out mobile polling booths run by three-man teams in Western Australia, the Northern Territory, South Australia, Queensland and New South Wales to collect votes from remote mining communities, hamlets, sheep stations and aboriginal communities.

While the teams will not totally replace postal voting, they will visit many communities which until now have relied on the postal vote. The teams will use fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, lorries and four-wheeled vehicles as well as canoes to deliver and collect the sealed, mobile ballot boxes which will be deposited at the nearest electoral divisional office until Saturday's start of counting.

Five of the teams will be composed of aboriginals or will have aboriginal members who are usually engaged in educating the outback black communities on their voting rights and general voter education.

This election will also be the first for which it has been compulsory for aboriginals to enrol: previously it had been optional.

Mr Paul Anderson, supervisor of the aboriginal election education programme at the electoral commission, believes that the vast majority of aboriginals have been enrolled for Saturday's poll.

In the Northern Territory the mobile polling teams will make more than 100 stops including the newly enfranchised Cocos Islands which voted earlier this year to become part of Australia and for administrative purposes have been included in the Northern Territory for elections.

Various parts of call have been alerted by posters and telephone calls that the mobile teams will be dropping in.

Some idea of the problems facing the electoral officials can be gauged by the fact that the electorate of Kalbarrie in Western Australia, admittedly the largest in the country, covers an area of two-and-a-quarter million square miles of some of the most inhospitable desert and semi-desert in the world. It is a safe Labour seat.

A record 830 candidates have been nominated contesting 148 seats in the House of Representatives and 46 seats in the half-Senate election. The House of Representatives will be contested by 628 candidates and the Senate by 202.

In the old Parliament there were 125 seats in the Lower House, Labour holding 75 and the Coalition 50. In the Senate the 34 places expiring next year and being contested on Saturday together with the extra 12 places, two for each state, are

now held by Labour (16), Coalition (15) and Australian Democrats (3).

The number of candidates contesting Saturday's poll easily exceeds the previous record number which was 765 in last year's election.

The biggest crush of candidates is in Victoria where a field of 197 will contest the state's 39 seats in the House of Representatives, an average of five candidates per seat.

The seat of Wills, held by Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, has attracted the largest number of candidates in Victoria with seven people trying to unseat him from what is one of the four safest seats in the state.

The recently formed Nuclear Disarmament Party received a bonus when the draw for places on the Senate ticket gave the party first place. In the past winning first place in the Senate draw has meant that the party in first place has received a one or two per cent "donkey vote", in other words people who just enter their vote from top to bottom and do not follow the preference format given out by the various parties.



STATE OF THE PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION

House of Representatives

Labour	75
Liberals	38
National Party	17

Senate

Labour	30
Liberals	24
National Party	5
Australian Democrats	1
Independent	1

Saturday's election will be the first federal vote to be publicly funded, which probably goes some way to explain why it is costing a record A\$27m (about £18m).

Under public funding a candidate for the House of Representatives who wins 4 per cent or more of the primary vote is entitled to about 60 cents for every vote he receives to pay for his campaign. In the Senate the refund is about 35 cents for every vote. The formula for the refunds is based on the cost-of-living index.

The money for election expenses is paid to the party but is not automatic and must be applied for. In the case of an independent the money is paid directly to the individual if he applies.

There will be 16 parties standing on Saturday and they include such diverse groupings as Call to Australia (Fred Nile) Group, Deadly Serious Party of Australia, Weekend Trading Party and the Pensioner Party of Australia.

SEATS TO BE DECIDED IN EACH STATE

House of Representatives	Senate
VICTORIA Number of seats 39 (33 before redistribution)	7 seats (5)
Labour 23	Labour 3
Liberals 7	Liberals 2
National Party 3	
NEW SOUTH WALES 51 seats (43)	7 seats (5)
Labour 24	Labour 2
Liberals 11	Laboral/National Party 2
National Party 8	Australian Democrats 1
QUEENSLAND 24 seats (19)	7 seats (5)
Labour 10	Labour 2
National Party 6	Liberals 1
Liberals 3	National Party 1
	Australian Democrats 1
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 13 seats (11)	7 seats (5)
Labour 7	Labour 3
Liberals 4	Liberals 2
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 13 seats (11)	7 seats (5)
Labour 8	Labour 2
Liberals 3	Liberals 2
	Australian Democrats 1
TASMANIA 5 seats (5)	7 seats (5)
Liberals 5	Labour 2
	Liberals 3
NORTHERN TERRITORY 1 seat (1)	2 seats (2)
Labour 1	Labour 1
	Liberals 1
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY 2 seats (2)	2 seats (2)
Labour 1	Labour 2
Liberals 1	

Four killed in helicopter attack on Tamil rebels

Colombo - Four separatist Tamil rebels were killed when a Sri Lankan Air Force helicopter fired on four boats carrying about 60 rebels off Batticaloa in the Eastern Province on Saturday evening (Donovan Molloy writes).

Seven of those who swam ashore and disappeared into jungle were arrested yesterday in a combined services operation.

According to official sources, interrogation revealed that the rebels were planning an attack on a police station similar to that in Northern Chavakachcheri last Tuesday in which 27 policemen and three other people died. A large quantity of arms was recovered.

Meeting today on Korean border shooting

Seoul (Reuters) - North Korea and the American-led United Nations Command (UNC) have agreed to hold a meeting of the military armistice commission today to discuss Friday's border gun battle in which four Korean soldiers died.

A command spokesman said the commission would meet in the border village of Panmunjom. It will deal with charges made by the two sides over the shooting when a Soviet citizen, Mr Vasily Yakovlevich Matuzok, aged about 22, crossed the military demarcation line between North and South Korea.

Three North Korean troops and one South Korean soldier were killed.

7 day or straight away

Halifax

7 day Xtra

8.00%^{NET} = 11.43%^{GROSS}*

That's the highly rewarding rate you get when you invest £500 or more in Halifax 7 Day Xtra. And if you decide to leave your interest to compound twice-yearly it rises still further to 8.16% net equal to 11.66% gross.*

INSTANT ACCESS

If you want to make immediate withdrawals, you lose only 7 days' interest on the amount you take out. Or give 7 days' notice, and lose no interest at all. Any withdrawal which leaves a balance of £10,000 or more in your account is free from notice or loss of interest.

MONTHLY INCOME

If you wish, you can have your interest paid monthly, either into your Halifax Paid-Up Share or Cardcash Account, or your bank account. 7 Day Xtra gives you a high interest rate, instant access and monthly income. Open an account straight away - and get a little Xtra help with the future.

To: Halifax Building Society (Ref. IKW), Freeport, Trinity Road, Halifax HX1 2BR (No stamp required.)
I/We enclose a cheque, number: _____
for £ _____ (minimum investment £500.)
To be invested in a Halifax 7 Day Xtra Account.
I/We would like the interest to be: ☐ Added to the balance subject to the maximum total holding of £30,000 (£60,000 for a joint account)
☐ Paid half-yearly ☐ Paid monthly

FULL NAME(S) _____
ADDRESS _____
POSTCODE _____
SIGNATURE(S) _____ DATE _____

HALIFAX THE WORLD'S NO.1

Registrar's certificate liable to judicial review

[The above provisions are in substantially the same terms as the

to into rules governing entitlement to benefit. The effect of section 79 was that no award might be made unless a benefit was claimed. The making of a claim was, therefore, a

Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman

The Allied Arab Bank considered that the effect of seven requests for

of other persons as individuals; in the case of section 95 the rights of secured creditors as against those of unsecured creditors. Such decision could be quashed for error in law.

judicial review proceedings, that could the action of the registrar be reviewed with a view to showing that the certificate he had issued

there was also the discretion to refuse when substantial hardship or prejudice would arise: see section 31(6) of the Supreme Court Act 1981.

It followed that the registrar fell into error as to the extent of his jurisdiction, see *Siceples v Derbyshire County Council* ([1984] 3 All

House loan n

not deductible

director could be held personally liable for the tortious act of a company servant or agent which the director had directed or procured without knowledge or recklessness

tortious act or conduct, but he must do so deliberately or recklessly and so as to make it his own, as distinct from the act or conduct of the company," he was expressing the

Age Group	Percentage
18-24	~5%
25-34	~25%
35-44	~20%
45-54	~15%
55-64	~10%
65-74	~5%
75-84	~2%
85+	~1%

**Opening a Premium Account is simple too.
It's as simple as completing the form and signing a cheque**

*As interest is calculated daily and applied quarterly, this rate is equivalent to an effective annual rate of 10.47%.

**Opening a Premium Account is simple too.
It's as simple as completing the form and signing a cheque**

*As interest is calculated daily and applied quarterly, this rate is equivalent to an effective annual rate of 10.47%.

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
Registered Office: 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YE. Registered in Scotland Number 45419

1993

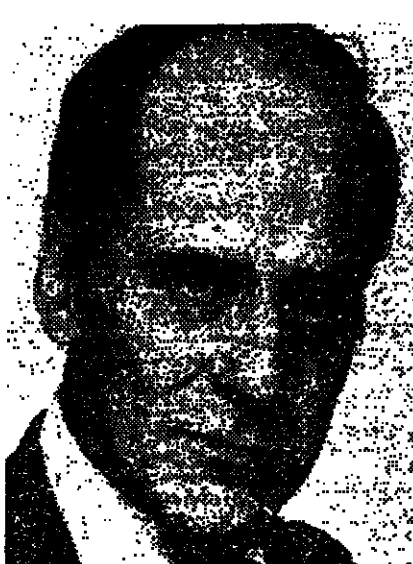
THE ARTS

The publishing industry, on the face of it, is in the midst of a commercial boom. All around the signs of apparent success - enormously increased profits for 1983-84 from almost all the companies, new books published rising to pre-recession levels of almost 50,000 a year, booming exports thanks to a weak pound. But the price for these successes is now being faced - a winter of rare uncertainty.

For books are now faced with three huge problems: the increasing likelihood that they will have VAT imposed on them at the next Budget, steeply rising production costs and a suddenly slightly mysterious and alarmingly continuous downturn in trade since the spring. Add to that list the fact that some major publishers are going through large-scale personnel changes and it becomes clear that these are disquieting times.

The VAT problem has been looming for some time. Indeed, it now seems that the tax would have been imposed at the last Budget but, for so far unknown reasons, it was withdrawn just two weeks before the Chancellor rose to speak. This suggests that industry was almost caught napping. It has reacted by forming a committee under Viscount Macmillan aimed at killing the idea this time round. But at the Tory conference in Brighton lobbyists found a disturbing scepticism from MPs towards the age-old "iniquitous tax on knowledge" argument. The feeling is now that the battle will be lost.

According to the working party's submission, as yet unpublished, the effects will be dire. The tax will raise £84m. from books after stripping out purchases where VAT can be



Increasing costs, falling sales and the overriding threat of Value-Added Tax have thrown an apparently booming publishing industry into disquiet: Bryan Appleyard reports

A time to read the omens

Michael Pountney of W. H. Smith finds hope in devoting more floor-space to books

recovered or where it is not applicable. As it applies throughout the production process and because of the unpleasant habit of "rounding-up" prices, the effect in the shops will be a price increase of between 19 and 23 per cent. That suggests as much as £2 on the price of the average £8.95 novel.

It is thought the effect could be a sales reduction of 15 per cent. The working party argues that books are a much more price-sensitive product than is usually assumed.

But even that problem is compounded by its timing. Production costs in 1984-85 are rising at the rate of 20 to 25 per cent. Paper is priced in sterling terms and real savings from new printing technology are still some years off. That suggests yet another £1 on the price of the £8.95 novel in the next 12 months. So the

next Booker winner may well be on offer at £11.95. Even Anita Brookner's slim volume, priced this year at £7.95, would have risen through the psychologically significant £10 barrier.

It is at this point in the argument that current financial results from publishers become a touch embarrassing. Penguin's interim figures showed profits up 50 per cent at £2.1m., Oxford's were up 58 per cent at £7.1m., and those of Collins, a much more diversified company, were more than doubled at £4.2m., and so on. Against that background cries of pain about VAT and rising costs are likely to fall on sceptical ears.

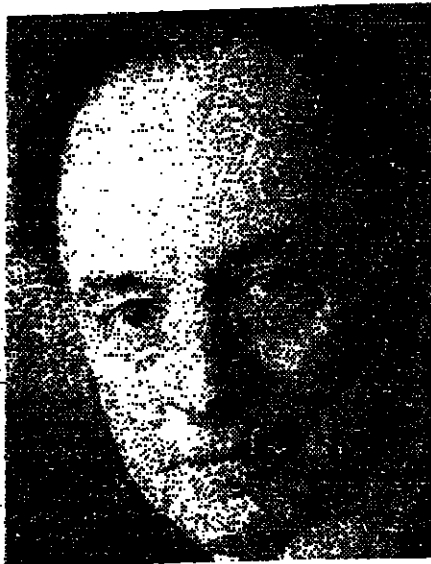
However, the figures covered a period in which sales had been pulling out of the recession, a period when costs in general had been contained. They do not tell the story



Philip Attenborough of Hodder: a "very flat" trading picture

of events since spring. Philip Attenborough, chairman of Hodder & Stoughton, describes the trading picture since then as "very flat". Others, in private, have gone further. Specifically the mass market paperback publishers are talking of their worst ever summer.

Ian Chapman of Collins would a nationwide chain eventually prove viable?



There are certain superficial reasons: the miners' strike and its attendant sense of economic gloom plus the hot weather which traditionally depresses book sales. But nobody is quite convinced that together they represent a full explanation. There is a mysterious element in this dip in sales which makes it all the more alarming. Furthermore, it has continued into the past two months, suggesting there may be no immediate recovery.

Oddly enough W. H. Smith, the biggest bookseller of them all, did not feel the chill until the late autumn. Michael Pountney, Smith's book merchandise controller, thinks the explanation may lie with the company's decision last year to devote more floor-space to books. Smith seems to have protected itself

against the poor summer simply by taking a larger market share.

That, of course, may not please the smaller traders, who traditionally represent the heart of the quality book trade with their large stocks supported by relatively small sales. Yet for them the fact that hardback and up-market sales in general have not suffered as badly as mass market paperbacks represents some kind of consolation. They certainly need it to soothe the burnt fingers suffered as a result of dozens of rash plunges into the computer software market. Software boomed but the market was so complex and volatile that the small booksellers simply could not cope.

In the longer term, however, there are positive signs at the retailing end. Collins has now decided to expand the Hatchards chain in the belief that there is a demand for

more high-quality stockholding bookshops. The expansion is very slow but Ian Chapman, the chairman, makes it clear that it is aimed at discovering whether a nationwide chain would eventually prove viable. The point seems to be - and this is endorsed by Pountney - that more bookshops means more books sold. It does not seem to mean that the smaller simply have to close.

If that is really the case then the answer to all the industry's problems may lie with improved distribution and marketing, though in the short term that is little consolation. The question for now is what the looming problems will do to the industry and its present structure. The appearance of aggressive, highly efficient companies such as BTR as the ultimate owner of the Secker-Henemann group has already sent ripples through the industry with the resignation of Tom Rosenthal. Furthermore, ominous rumblings were made by the private suggestion that BTR could find nobody in-house to do the job permanently.

If trading and taxation problems become too pressing then it is the BTRs of this world which will hold the key to the future rather than the familiar family-owned companies which have traditionally dominated publishing in this country. The danger is that they, in the end, will be the real casualties of the current squeeze. But, like the small bookshops whose demise has long been forecast, they have shown remarkable resilience. They should continue to do so provided they can stop muttering about "a wonderful Frankfurt" and how much they hated the Booker shortlist and get on with what they do best - finding good books.

Dance

Exhilarating new talents

Festival Ballet
Royal, Nottingham

Royal Ballet
Covent Garden

The extent of Peter Schaufuss's impact on Festival Ballet became fully apparent for the first time at Nottingham this past weekend with the premiere of a new production, the debut of an amazing young dancer and the appearance at the head of an obviously heartened company, of some of the new recruits.

The new production is *Night Creature*, the first showing in Britain of one of the works Alvin Ailey created as part of a Duke Ellington festival in 1976 with his American Dance Company. The music is jazz for a symphony orchestra, and the choreography correspondingly combines ballet steps with bumps and grinds. It makes a heady mixture and the dancers respond with exhilarating zest.

Except for Raffaele Paganini as the swaggering macho intruder in the middle section, two entirely different casts appeared on Friday and Saturday afternoon, led respectively by Deborah Janette Mulligan with Matz Skoog and slinky

Caroline Humpston with Kevin Richmond. Both teams were equally strong and lively, revealing new talents in quite a few of the young dancers. I would guess this genial work will prove as popular in Festival Ballet's repertory as did *Symphony for Fun* in the company's early days (the two have much in common).

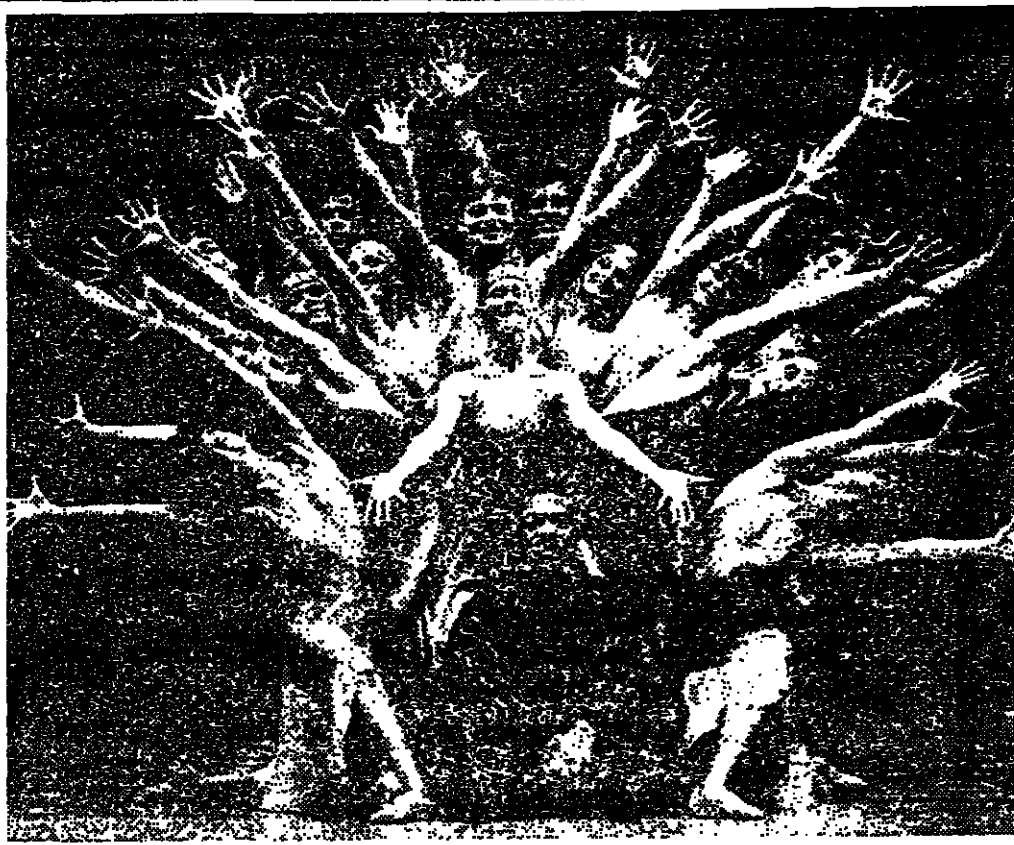
Paganini is one of the newcomers, he comes from Rome and has a tough, virile manner well displayed in the virtuoso solos of *Etudes*. The former Bolshoi soloist Vladimir Dorevianko has also joined and his soft, smooth pianity was seen both in *Etudes* and (partnering Mary McKendry in bright, strong form) the *Don Quixote pas de deux*. Both men should be valuable and popular. But the sensation of the weekend was the debut of Katherine Healy, an American who won a gold medal in the Varna ballet competition last year.

She is still under 16 but already a completely professional dancer of exceptional gifts, even though she commutes between performances and high school in Brooklyn. So now we can see for ourselves what the "baby ballerinas" of the Thirties were like. There is nothing of the precocious theatre child in

Healy; her manner is completely natural, her smile spontaneous and winning. Remarkably light jumps, devastatingly brilliant turns (she smoothly introduces double and triple fouettés like child's play) and rock-steady balances are features of a really strong all-round technique. Even more important is her sense of style and detail: the way she nestles against her partner's shoulder in the romantic duet of *Etudes*, for instance, or the upthrown arm at the beginning of *Don Quixote* which, perfect in placing, timing and line, lets you know at once that she is going to be outstandingly good. Schaufuss partnered her in this latter and was obviously dancing flat out, not to be outdone.

Graham Bond conducted the varied programme sympathetically (it also included Elgar's *The Sanguine Fan*). And the company as a whole deserves special mention for the crispness and polish they all showed in *Etudes*. This programme is repeated at Bristol next week.

At Covent Garden, the Royal Ballet is slightly varying its mixed bills, giving the customer some choice in what combination of ballets to see (and about time too). *Raymonda* has entered the list of available choices, but except for Deirdre



Alvin Ailey and cast in *Night Creature*

Eyden at one performance, and Antoinette Sibley and Karen Paisley at another, the dancing has been nothing to write home about.

However, Jonathan Cope's accession to the title part of *Young Apollo* on Saturday night revealed that ballet's consider-

able merits more vividly; he has the stamina to sustain the exhausting demands right through, the technique to make its details clear, the physique and presence to give it an air of radiant authority. Fiona Chadwick as Mnemosyne does not quite match Bryony Brind's

indiosyncratic line but her quiet composure and musical sensitivity show well. And Ashley Lawrence is now obtaining fine playing from the orchestra of the splendid score by Britten and Gordon Croose.

John Percival

Television

Shifty spectacular

with a consequent loss to the drama.

Claire Bloom, as Constance, and certainly George Costigan, as the Bastard Faulconbridge, were more than competitive, however, and John Thaw, as Hubert, was powerful enough to escape immediate recognition

as that man who is always chasing criminals.

Max Wall is a man who seems to be constantly rediscovered. It must be satisfying for a man who sustained so much obloquy in the times of his marital troubles to be lionized now but, at 76, he

displays only humour. LWT's South Bank Show last night explored his affinity with Samuel Beckett, whom he has met only twice but who was sufficiently impressed to permit LWT to produce excerpts of Mr Wall in *Krapp's Last Tape* and *Waiting for Godot*.

These were well done by the producer-director Paul Foxall, and Wall was excellent here and in his readings from Beckett's novel *Malone Dies*. Not being an academic man, he said, he did not want to read too much

into Beckett; but their affection for classic comedians such as Chaplin, Keaton and Laurel and Hardy, and their ideas of comedy and sadness, with which Wall professed a close acquaintance, were much the same.

"Hello Sam", he said to Beckett when they met. They had not spoken about the plays, but had had lots of laughs. One could believe it.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

Philharmonia/
Sinopoli
Festival Hall

Even after nearly half a century, Berg's Violin Concerto is not as regular a repertory piece as one might imagine from its odd reputation as one of the most lush and romantic of Second Viennese School pieces. It was startling that Gidon Kremer's performance with the Philharmonia on Friday was its second London hearing within a week as Paul Griffiths reported here. Pinchas Zukerman has just played the work with the LSO and Boulez at the Barbican.

I did not hear that, and so cannot compare the two, but Kremer's account seemed to me almost ideal: the "memory of an angel" tag has so often produced performances which tried to pile sweetness and languor on to the solo violin part that it was a shock to have Kremer's playing reveal what is actually at the heart of this concerto - tough, searing passion.

Kremer never rests as he plays; both physically and

musically he keeps things moving, and the Mahlerian overtones of the Scherzo were marked with almost grotesque exaggeration, with the extraordinarily orchestrated trills standing out in sharp relief. But Kremer found too a remarkable peace in the jangled variations of the last movement, and he kept the serene spirit of the Bach chorale that animates it right through the final, piercingly high solo note under which the music sinks to uneasy rest.

The orchestra sounded less than wholly at ease in the accompaniment, so difficult to balance clearly, but they responded with vigour to a highly-characterized and often lively Schubert Ninth after the interval. The tempi were generally well chosen and solidly sustained (though that for the Andante tended to plod), and the articulation was sharp enough to make the hard-edged climax of that innocent slow movement a most impressive moment, growing from solos which were for once really pianissimo.

Nicholas Kenyon

ECO/Tilson Thomas
Barbican

Doubtless the coming Handel tercentenary will yield many extraordinary shades of interpretation. Few, however, will dare to evoke as splendidly as Renata Scotti the grandiloquent mannerisms of the great singers of the "78" era, when a Handel aria, delivered with awesome gravity, was everybody's number one choice for funerals.

Her account of "Lascia ch'io pianga" from *Rinaldo* sped like a three-legged tortoise, making the simple repeated act of moving over the quaver rest to the following upbeat a manoeuvre that seemed to require paranormal communication between Michael Tilson Thomas and the English Chamber Orchestra. Both here and in *Piangerò la sorte mia* from *Giulio Cesare* there were also nagging inaccuracies of intonation, and miscalculated leaps into a higher register remedied too often by an anachronistic portamento.

Yet Miss Scotti's innate sense of theatre, albeit nurtured on Puccini, could even in these incongruous circumstances create a genuinely moving

effect, such as from the precisely calculated sotto voce she applied to the *Rinaldo* aria's final phrases. Her interpretation of "Non più fiori" from Mozart's *La clemenza di Tito* was intelligently conceived and affecting, although the two-octave range of this tragic tour de force revealed that her voice, though retaining a powerful lustre in the middle register, is beginning to spread at the top and lose its searing strength at the bottom.

Tilson Thomas's accompaniment here, sensitive to the shape of his soloist's phrasing, and eliciting some deft and mellifluous bass-line playing from Thea King, was far more alert than his earlier handling of Mozart's "Paris" Symphony had led one to expect. This was given a complacent run-through, with dynamic markings only vaguely observed.

Perhaps the conductor initially misjudged the Barbican's quirky capacity to swallow certain orchestral sonorities, for in Beethoven's Symphony No 8 a far crisper articulation was achieved, even in a scurrying finale. Re-seating the violins left and right of the conductor also emphasized the glancing interplay of the Allegretto most effectively.

Richard Morrison

Nash Ensemble
Wigmore Hall

With typical boldness, the Nash Ensemble are beginning each concert in their current Italian series with a Berio *Sequenza* or two, inducing audiences with a free glass of sherry beforehand. Not that there was any need to steady the nerve for the pair offered on Saturday. No juxtaposition could have served better to illustrate the variety of Berio's language.

In *Sequenza IV*, the one for piano, the music is almost ascetic; notes are sustained by means of the middle pedal while a toccata is woven around them. The effect is something like that of a Bach chorale prelude.

If Ian Brown here was able to prove himself a thoroughly adept and dextrous musician, in *Sequenza V*, for trombone, David Purser's brief role was more that of clown, bemused by the stage, the instrument and the skilfully contrived noises he makes. Dressed immaculately in ill-fitting tails, Purser entered into the spirit of this absurd world with a subtly sad kind of humour. Yet one could not help feeling that this piece, composed in 1967, is strictly of its own age.

The rest of the concert offered some equally exotic things.

Robert Tear sang Respighi's song cycle *Deita silvane*, a setting of poems by Antonio Rubino decorated by an opulent yet wholly apposite piano accompaniment. Tear's delivery, as earlier in Rossini's spectacular *Les Soirées musicales*, was always sensitive but confident, though one wished for fewer portamenti and his extravagant physical gestures cannot really be necessary.

There was also the *Sonata a cinque* for flute, harp and string trio by Gian Francesco Malipiero, a prolific composer remembered today more for his pioneering edition of Monteverdi than anything else. This was a pleasantly tuneful, impulsive kind of piece, brimming with ideas in its modest way.

This was a marvellous performance too, as was that of Mendelssohn's B minor Piano Quartet, Op. 3, powered from within by Ian Brown at the piano.

Stephen Pettitt

"As far as I'm concerned it's neither public nor convenient"



The Spastics Society does everything in its power to help equip, educate and train spastic people for a better future.

Using a mixture of help and persuasion, we also try to ensure that more attention is paid to the huge problem of access to public buildings and services.

But we can't change a world designed

almost exclusively for the able-bodied overnight.

Just think for a moment how many everyday activities which you take for granted are denied to disabled people.

Please show that somebody cares by helping The Spastics Society to give them the practical help they need and deserve.

To: The Spastics Society, Room 1a, 12 Park Crescent, London W1N 4EQ.
I enclose a donation of £

Name _____
Address _____

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY

It's not that people don't care, it's just that they don't think.

ADRIAN MOLE
SPOTTED
IN WEST END THEATRE

FROM 29 NOV AT WYNDHAM'S THEATRE
01 836 3028 C CARDS 01 579 8563

Why is Nicholas Ridley treating our public transport system like so many toys?

As Secretary of State for Transport, Nicholas Ridley is responsible for buses and trains, coaches and underground railways. It must seem like a childhood dream come true.

In fact, what Mr Ridley sees as so many toys, the rest of us can see as a vital national asset, built up over generations. Why destroy it?

For that is what the Transport Secretary is planning. The words are 'deregulation' and 'privatisation' and 'cutting public expenditure'. The reality will be reduced services, higher fares, lower standards.

Let's be honest. What it all comes down to is the argument about subsidy. In fact, we already subsidise public transport less than most other European countries or even most North American cities. The subsidy factor in Liverpool is 44%, in London 35%, in Leeds/Bradford 35%, in Amsterdam 79% and (would you believe?) in Denver 70%.

More than thirty of the major cities in Europe, North America and Australasia provide more than 50% subsidy to their public transport system. Are they all wrong?

A successful, reasonably-subsidised public transport system is good for efficiency, good for the economy. It gets people to work on time. It reduces road congestion and road accidents (in London, the 1983

fares reduction increased passenger traffic by 15% and led to an annual drop of 3,000 road accidents). It ensures freer movement of goods, services and people. It allows people without daily access to a car the chance to go shopping, visit friends and family, enjoy leisure facilities.

Cut back public transport in a country where nearly 40% of households have no car at all, and you restrict the mobility of a large part of the population.

Is that good for business?

What will happen is crystal-clear, because it has happened before. Increase fares and motorists will revert to their cars and non-motorists will stay at

home. Use of public transport will fall off. 'Unprofitable' routes will be cut. Passenger traffic will slump still further. A familiar spiral of decay.

You have already seen how reductions in bus and train services have crippled rural communities. And the recent deregulation trial in Hereford amounted to chaos: routes and timetables abandoned, villages cut off, public safety standards ignored.

Not that Mr Ridley is oblivious to all this. In a speech to the Bus and Coach Council, he said "People do want buses, but their demands are changing, and if they do not get what they want they won't be stoical, they'll take the car or walk or not bother to make the trip."

Will it be good for your business when people don't bother to make the trip. We ask you to reflect on that statement.

Where does your MP stand on the issue? What is the attitude of your local authority? What precise plans does the Government have?

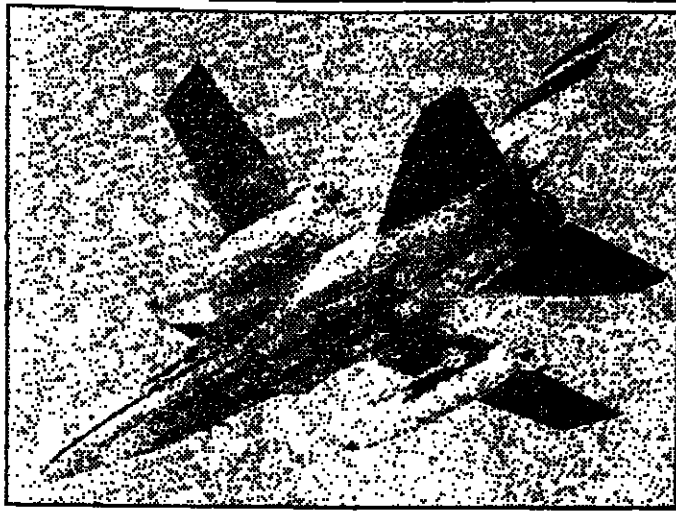
If you don't find out, and unless we manage to throw more public light on the Government's plans, Mr Ridley will be able to carry on playing trains and buses. And you, your business and the whole community will suffer.



SPECTRUM

FINDINGS

Ronald Faux takes a high-speed test flight in the RAF's new Tornado strike attack aircraft, and discovers how its advanced technology and heavy armament make it a formidable weapon that can fly 'blind', disable enemy radar and still make bombing raids of pin-point accuracy



The Tornado fully armed for battle

My blind spin in a Tornado

Low over the startled antlers of moose and caribou in the Canadian arctic, RAF aircrews operate the Tornado strike-attack aircraft to its full menacing potential at speeds of 500 knots or more in nil visibility and within a whisker of the ground.

The training sorties from Goose Bay airbase have taken the aircraft to its limits as a fast, low-level platform for accurately delivering bombs and missiles.

As a key element in British defence the Tornado will be used well into the next century, but in the UK training has generally been confined to clear visibility and well above the true hedge-vaulting ability of the aircraft. The Ministry of Defence says it prefers to export its noise to the tundra rather than provoking even louder reaction by unleashing the Tornado in Britain at roof-top level on dark and cloudy nights.

The aircraft, which has been in service with the RAF for just over a year, has also just won the prestigious Strategic Air Command bombing competition in the USA with a convincingly more impressive performance than its American and Australian rivals. The F2 air defence version of the Tornado, designed to protect the "back door" to the British Isles against attack, has recently been handed over to the RAF.

Aircrew, recently back from Goose Bay and now serving with 27 Squadron at RAF Marham in Norfolk, admitted the first few night sorties in nil visibility were nerve wracking. "There is a difficult psychological threshold to cross before you can comfortably hand over to the automatic systems on the aircraft. You can see absolutely nothing through the canopy yet you know that the ground is screaming past a fraction of a second away. You soon develop

absolute faith in the kit", one pilot told me.

The "kit" demonstrated to me on a flight from Marham is a union of black boxes; the terrain-following radar so sensitive it will lift the aircraft clear of a flock of birds, and an automatic flight director that will steer the aircraft along a pre-determined track. With all systems selected, the pilot and navigator are there merely to monitor this £13m automatic weapon and to dispense electronic counter measures to confuse enemy defences or send a destructive spanner down any hostile radar beam.

As the aircraft flies itself, the crew has more time to squeeze the best out of its potent weapons. This is far in advance of existing RAF aircraft, such as the Buccaneer, which required a map, stop watch and calculator to fly at low level, or even the Jaguar which has a different low level role and can operate only in clear visibility.

Tornado may be an aircraft, the product of British, German and Italian expertise but for a civilian it is a long stride from the Heathrow shuttle. First came the briefings: instruction on the finer points of oxygen deficiency and explosive decompression, and how to breathe when lungs are being blasted with oxygen, then a dummy run on the rocket-powered ejector seat.

In the unlikely event of it failing, I was told, there was no point in trying to tumble out the traditional way. The Tornado's tail was too big to miss. "Better die cleanly in the ensuing crash", was the chilling advice.

More briefings followed about the complex tangle of tubes and wires that sprout from the average jet airman. There were restrainers to prevent arms and legs from flailing should the "bang out" and an umbilical that feeds compressed air into the "g"



Ronald Faux kitted out for his high-speed test flight

pants, tightening them according to the tightness of the turn and preventing blood from being dumped into the legs by centrifugal force and causing a blackout.

On the day of the flight there are briefings on the mission, the course and formation to be followed, weapons to be used and the conditions likely to be met. Then we dress with the care of latterday crusading knights. The aircraft stands in its steel and concrete citadel and squadron leader Mal Prissick supervises the start of the engines from the pilot's seat. They scream into life as I am strapped into the navigator's seat - the proper occupant is having a day off in Paris.

Our course has been fed by the mission-planning computer into a tape cassette which is slotted into the aircraft's main computer. The heavily reinforced doors open and we taxi

out and follow the lead Tornado which has emerged from its own citadel. At the runway threshold the precise latitude and longitude are entered into the computer. The aircraft now knows where it is and can relate every turn and heading to that one point on the earth's surface. A moving map directly in front of me begins its exact monitoring of our flight.

Two Tornados roll down the runway close together, mirror images lifting smoothly at the same moment, tucking wing tip to wing tip in a long left turn over the Norfolk countryside. Speed gathers rapidly and wings lock back in near delta shape as we streak across the coast. The 10 miles to the first target pass in little more than a minute.

The horizon whips into a vertical line and my "g" pants grip my legs and loins. "Just getting us into the right ball park", says squadron leader Mal. With this aircraft's weapon

system, hitting the target is a foregone conclusion. The refinement is for the bomb to land at the predicted second.

We are whipping across the mouth of the Humber and up the Yorkshire coast to the next target, a raft close to the shore. Two more bombs strike precisely, then there are fields and roof tops, church towers and trees flashing beneath the wings. A line of washing is there one instant and lost in our thundering wake the next. The twin augmented turbo-fan engines are notoriously noisy but beneath the cockpit dome there is nothing louder than the sound of a whistling kettle.

The two aircraft have moved to battle formation, in line and roughly half a mile apart. Our partner has become an agile dot riding the contours of the countryside like a speedboat riding long waves. Across the Vale of York we hop to 3,000 feet to avoid a zone of military

flying below; we must not disturb the military. The climb does not take long, the Tornado reached 30,000ft in two minutes. As the Pennines loom we drop back to 250ft and dodge beneath a rank of dark clouds that spatter the canopy with rain.

The valleys of the Lake District are a honey-pot for Tornados and their kin. West-water rips past and the hills close in high above us. The lead aircraft, now in close formation, is even lower than we are and Mal admires his partner's "good line" and brings our nose up in a violent climb over Styhead Pass. The last time I walked up here took two hours. Today it takes three seconds.

Great Gable stands on its side and the "g" pants billow again. My body turns to lead and thrusts deep into the seat in a severe turn. A black trail from the other Tornado shows that it, too, is working hard. The floor of Langrathdale is surely no more than 100 feet below. I can see individual boulders hurled past at 450 miles an hour. Minutes later we are in the Eden valley and below the lip of the Pennines like a burglar keeping to the shadows. On the Spadadam electronic warfare range a group of Soviet aircraft with red stars on their wingtips is thoroughly "zapped". Ground defences fire mock surface-to-air missiles at us - they are the shape of motorway cones and are known as Smokey Sams.

Across Northumberland Mal Prissick selects the terrain-following radar and holds up his hands to prove the Tornado is flying itself. Magically it leaps hillocks and threads its way down a shallow valley. The pilot can override the electronics but at this height and speed oblivion is only one split second away. *Quam Celerrime ad Astra* (as swiftly as Possible to the Stars) is 27 Squadron's motto which seems oddly in the wrong direction for a Tornado.

In war trim the Tornado bristles with weapons - 1,000lb bombs, sidewinder air-to-air missiles and bombs that blast holes in runways

Within two hours of setting out we are back at Marham and in the citadel with its walls covered with profile pictures of Soviet military aircraft and warships. There is a de-briefing as to how we got on and a wind-down over tea. The pilots like the Tornado. Mal Prissick considers it an aircraft without vices: technologically streets ahead of anything the Russians possessed.

It is a formidable weapon for keeping the peace or for striking (the military call it interdicting) into hostile territory, delivering a severely crippling blow and escaping at high speed. In war trim the Tornado bristles with weapons: 1,000lb bombs, cluster bombs, sidewinder air-to-air missiles and bombs that blast holes in runways while scattering land mines to prevent anyone approaching to fill them up again.

The Tornado F2 is to enter squadron service in 1986 and will have the ability to "loiter" on extended patrols, identifying intruders 100 miles away and intercepting them at low level at speeds that would cause any other aircraft to fall apart. As one defence specialist has put it, the Nimrod aircraft, with its early warning radar, will be the anvil of British air defence. The Tornado will be the hammer.

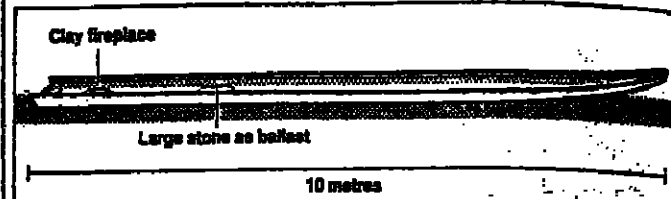
existing, sure, but football always attracts your airy-fairy thinker - You have only to look at the Sunday papers or read Hans Keller on West Ham. It's one of the things that's killing football today. And do you know what the other is?

Defensive play? "Nah. Too may cups, that's what. Milk Cups and Tea Cups and UEFA Cups and Cup-Lossers Cups ... And, tell me, what do you see most of in all those Greek museums?"

Well, vases and trophies, and large drinking cups ...

"That's it! Cups and trophies! It killed the game in Greece, same as what it's killing it here. Blimey, it's thirsty work trying to knock the truth into your head. I'm ready for another beaker of the foaming Hippocrone, and it's your short."

A series reporting on research: MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY



The ancient eel-catcher

Danish archaeologists have found the earliest known boat in Europe, some 6,000 years old. The boat, pictured above, was discovered at Tybrind Vig, a small bay on the coast of the Fyn island about 25 miles west of Odense, which was gradually submerged by the post-Ice Age stinking of southern Denmark.

A settlement existed at the mouth of the bay, belonging to the Mesolithic Ertebølle culture, and with an economy based on fishing. The boat dates to about 4000BC or 3310 "BC".

(radiocarbon years). It seems to have been used for the specialized task of eel-fishing, because there is a hearth in its stern for a fire to attract the eels at night.

The boat is nearly 30ft long, and was shaped with a stone axe or adze from a lime trunk. It was 2ft wide, and the wood had been cut so effectively that it was only between 1cm and 3cm thick. The offshore nature of the eeling is shown by the boat's depth of only about 9in. It had a squared-off stern closed by a board.

Dugouts and dates

Other early boats are known from Denmark, too: a systematic list of radiocarbon dates for maritime sites in the latest *Journal of Nautical Archaeology* shows that logboats from Fraestelungen in West Zealand, also of lime wood, date to about 5,000 years ago, while some are three centuries or so later. One boat had a willow stake used for mooring it, and this has also yielded a date earlier than 3,000 BC.

British boats are, by comparison, late: apart from an anomalous date of 11,000BC from hazel wood found near an ancient boat at Ferryby in Yorkshire, nine other radiocarbon dates for the three Ferryby plank boats place them firmly in the Bronze Age, with the earliest dates being between 1500 and 1600 BC.

This makes the boats about the same date as Stonehenge in its final phase.

Larger ships certainly existed here in Saxon times, though - the famous ship-burial at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk, has had two dates run, one of them on beeswax from a lamp, which gave readings of AD523 and AD694.

One date in the new synoptic list suggests that the claims for the Tybrind Vig boat may be challenged by Dutch archaeologists - a logboat from The Netherlands has yielded a date of more than 8,000 years ago.

The silk route

One of the longest journeys, most of it by sea, made by any archaeological specimen found in Britain has been documented at the textile laboratory of Manchester University's Institute of Science and Technology. A fragment of plain weave cultivated silk found in a late Roman grave near Colchester has been identified as a direct import from China.

Since cultivated silk was not made outside China before the sixth century AD, it is certain that this material originated in China, or further east in the Middle Kingdom itself. Dr John Wild of Manchester University said: "Western weavers were used to having to spin wool and

flax, and when they obtained silk yarn regularly spun it before weaving. So it seemed likely that the Colchester silk, lacking spin, was woven in the East. If that is correct, then it is the earliest attested Chinese silk fabric in western Europe."

The route taken by the fabric would probably have been, Dr Wild thinks, from Xinjiang across the Pamir and down the Indus river to the Arabian Sea, and thence to Alexandria in Egypt, across The Mediterranean to Marseilles, up the Rhône and down the Rhine, and finally across the North Sea to the Essex coast or London (see map below).

Vintage wines

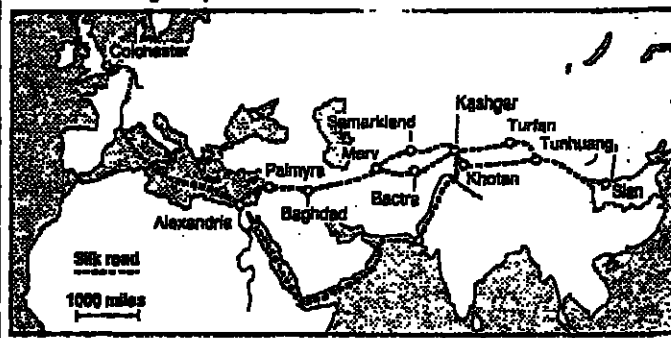
Wine amphorae among the most common finds in underwater archaeology, when wrecks of classical date are being excavated; but amphorae found on land can also be used to reconstruct patterns of waterborne trade. The province of Catalonia, in south-east Spain, was a noted wine-producing area under the Romans, and between the first century BC and the first century AD Catalan wine was exported north throughout France, with one jar at least reaching Essex.

A Catalan scholar, Ricardo Pascual Guasch, has identified the local amphora designs made at about 30 kilns in the region for the export trade; nearly all are marked with stamped inscriptions on the lip or base, and the kilns were concentrated around Barcelona.

The wines in them were called *Lietaniense* and *Laurenense* by Pliny the Elder, who classified Hispanic wines in his *Natural History* in about AD 77, and Martial refers to the low quality of the former. Three amphorae of *Laurenense* have been found in the great rubbish heap at Castro Praetorius in Rome.

The archaeological finds of Catalan amphorae include a scatter along the coast of Spain, France and north Italy, as well as the Balearics and Corsica, all from underwater sites.

Norman Hammond
Archaeology Correspondent



Football? It's all Greek to me

moreover... Miles Kingdon

fighting! They were always at it. Knocking each other's places down, ganging together, having another barney - stretch, it's like Homo Millwallicus had hardly evolved. Greece is the finest example of a football culture I've ever seen."

But surely football isn't mentioned anywhere in Greek history?

"You don't actually have to have a football to have a football culture. Blimey, most of the football followers in this country never go to a match and, even if they do, it's the other supporters they've gone to deal with. No, look, what was

the most significant development in Greek history?"

The city state? "Right in one, sunshine! This was the first time that people had sorted out their rivalries on a proper town-club basis. And when they had their cities sorted out, what did they call their alliances?"

Well, the Attic League and the Spartan League ...

"There you are, *Leagues!* They'd sorted it all out into leagues, fixtures, home and away, seasons, everything. Look at the Trojan War as the first World Cup and you're home and dry. And all those buildings ... The temples, and so on?"

"You can call them temples if you like. Stone goalposts they look like to me. Listen, I was in the place only a fortnight, but I've never seen a clearer example of places being knocked to bits by a horde of infuriated fans."

Gradually fall down over the years? Do me a favour. I've seen a football ground being done over, which none of your flaming intellectuals has, and I've seen a Greek so-called temple, and believe me ...

But surely you can't ignore centuries of Greek scholarship?"

"I'm not saying that. I'm not saying that. I'm saying you have to see it from a different angle. All those blokes writing screeds of philosophical rubbish they

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 505)

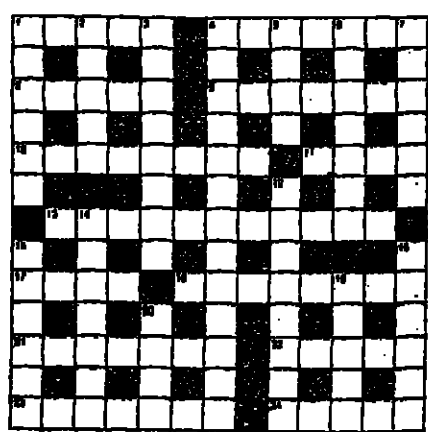
ACROSS

- 1 Shy (5)
- 4 Golgotha (7)
- 8 Filthy organs (5)
- 9 Relieved (7)
- 10 Committee (8)
- 11 Open (4)
- 12 Off fish (11)
- 17 Room (4)
- 18 Keeper (6)
- 21 Unsurpassed (3,4)
- 22 Attack (5)
- 23 Bumper cars (7)
- 24 Shabby (5)

DOWN

- 1 Smack sharply (6)
- 2 Obsession (5)
- 3 Divert (8)
- 4 Inspired (13)
- 5 Projection (4)
- 6 Sea anemone (7)
- 7 Milfoil (6)
- 12 Prison escape (5,3)
- 14 Disabled person (7)
- 15 Task (6)
- 16 Nimble (6)
- 19 Overturn (5)
- 20 Trickery (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise



Fly Caledonian Girls non-stop to Dallas/Fort Worth.

British Caledonian now flies non-stop to Dallas/Fort Worth five times a week.

And for a little more style, try Super Executive Class.

See your travel agent or contact British Caledonian on 01-668 4222. We never forget you have a choice.

British Caledonian

THE TIMES DIARY

Safety catch

Despite Britain's embarrassment over the recent return of two Russian soldiers to their homeland, I can disclose a further two Red Army defectors have been granted asylum in the West. Nikolai Golovine and Igor Kovalchuk, both in their early twenties, have been smuggled out of Afghanistan and are due to arrive in Europe any day. Count Nikolai Tolstoy, Oxford-based president of the Soviet Prisoners of War Rescue Committee, has secured asylum for them in West Germany, following negotiations through the German embassy in London. They are only the second pair to defect to Europe direct from Afghanistan. Count Tolstoy tells me that unlike the first two, who were brought to Britain by Lord Bethell, Golovine and Kovalchuk are not drug addicts, nor are they "morally broken down". They are also more likely to settle: unlike Lord Bethell's pair, who were isolated in Acton with an elderly Ukrainian couple, Tolstoy's soldiers will be accommodated with fellow Russians in their own age near Munich, where there is a large Russian community. Meanwhile he tells me the Foreign Office has not ruled out further defectors to Britain despite the recent debacle. "The Foreign Office was *au fait* with the reasons for the pair's return so I don't feel too worried", said Tolstoy.

Brickbat

When a Ramsgate miner returned to work last week, it was the house next door that got three bricks through its window. Now the neighbour, Bernard Hewitt, has raised the matter with the NUM to see what it intends doing about the damage. Not much, it seems. Kent NUM president Malcolm Pitt says there is no evidence the attack was by his members and, anyway, since it is not union policy to throw bricks through windows, it cannot be held liable.

Cough up

After the shock dealt to Radio Four listeners by the allegedly down-market *Rollercoaster*, it may be time to start worrying about the network's nightly arts show *Kaleidoscope*. The surprise appointment of 28-year-old Tom Sutcliffe as editor from January has cast deep gloom over members of its production team - many of whom, old enough to be his father, went for the job themselves. With a senior World Service arts producer not even getting a final interview, they fear their superiors want a radical approach. Sutcliffe currently produces *New Provices*, an irreverent Radio Three arts magazine which last week carried a pastiche report on coughing at concerts. He insists, however, that he wants any new ideas to come from *Kaleidoscope*'s producers. From what I hear, at least one will first have to decide whether to stick around long enough to be asked.

Civil wrong

Liverpool Labour MP Robert Kilroy-Silk has received a writ from a Merseyside policeman. It alleges libel over remarks he made in July last year, after newspapers published a photograph of a protester apparently being kicked in the head by a policeman during a demonstration outside Walton. Quiraged, Kilroy-Silk - a former chairman of the PLE civil liberties group - called for the officer to be identified and suspended. In May, however, a jury heard eyewitness evidence that the camera had lied: the constable, Karl Kneale, had simply stumbled backwards in the crowd. After a 10-month suspension awaiting trial, he was cleared of assault. Solicitor Rex Makin, representing PC Kneale, who has also issued writs against three newspapers which carried the picture, yesterday said: "The time has come for politicians and trade unionists who condemn innocent police officers to understand even the most ordinary constable has civil rights." A solicitor for Kilroy-Silk said it was too early to say if the writ would be defended.



BARRY FANTONI
GCHQ

Edited

On the back page of the paper last week, illustrating *The Times* bicentenary book of stamps, a brisk young man was identified as John Walter II. He was, of course, Walter's great editor, Thomas Barnes. Typical, my shamefaced superiors were showing their notorious independence by refusing to notice the difference between their former editor and their former proprietor.

There is sad news from Ireland, though on this occasion it has nothing to do with the now usual reasons for Irish-inspired sadness. Somebody has at present a compulsory subject for all children in all state schools, should now be optional for those studying for the Leaving Certificate (the standard senior examination). Who has proposed it, and what status the proposal has, is by no means clear; the Minister of Education professes to know nothing about it, and there is much talk of sub-committees, recommendations and for all I know composite resolutions and the reference back. In short, it is so far more than a transient gleam in an apparently fishy eye.

But that was enough, apparently, to set knees jerking throughout the Republic. The two leading organizations concerned with the Irish language - one official and one voluntary - have leaped into the fray, and the fact that there is no fray for them to leap into has made no difference to the vigour and enthusiasm of their leaping. My old Irish friend A. O'Spokesman has already declared that he is "very alarmed about the proposal", that it is "of crucial importance" that Irish shall remain compulsory throughout the whole of the Irish school curriculum, and that "the necessity of teaching Irish to all children at all levels stems not only from its educational value but also from State policy". He added, in words that I would describe as Irish if it were not for the fear of being reported to the Race Relations Board, that "Real freedom of choice in language can only exist if all pupils at all levels are taught Irish". (As in "Compulsion is Freedom".)

Where, though, the sadness? It is fourfold. First, there is the display of that tragic Irish propensity to perform a double back-somersault if anyone suggests, however tentatively, that change might occasionally be contemplated, and that the fact that something has been done for a long time does not in itself constitute proof that it must go on being done for ever.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

O'Spokesman bites his tongue

Next comes the apparently inevitable contest among Irishmen to demonstrate, if necessary by breaking one another's heads, that each is more Irish than his fellows.

The third cause of regret is the one that chiefly concerns me today, even though the fourth, when we come to it, will be seen to be the most important.

For many years now, Irish governments of all political complexions have sought to encourage the love and knowledge of their beautiful language. It is a wholly commendable desire; nothing, as even its geography or its mode of government, so defines a nation as its language, and I have always been sorry that so few Irish people speak their ancient tongue. But that is rather the point, isn't it? The Irish governments which instituted, and have maintained, compulsory Irish in schools fell into one of the oldest traps in history; they believed, and the present government no doubt still believes, that you can make a nation speak a language by compelling it to learn it in school. The fact that the first thing most Irish people do on leaving school is to stop trying to talk in any language other than English ought to have demonstrated fairly conclusively that there was a fallacy about, but no government, Irish, British or anything else, has ever been much given to noticing fallacies, particularly when they are the government's own.

You do not have to cross the Irish Sea to see the fallacy demonstrated; Offa's Dyke will do quite as well. The great majority of the Welsh people do not speak Welsh and make it plain that they do not wish to; that is why some organizations

claiming to further the interests of the Welsh language have had to resort to violence, and why a succession of feeble Secretaries of State in the Welsh Office have behaved as though the Welsh-speaking minority have rights which supersede those of the rest of Wales. (The Welsh television channel is probably the most ridiculous result of this attitude.)

I think that the slow dying of the Welsh language, which will be a much quicker dying if the violent extremists go on trying to thrust it down Welsh throats by force, is as great a pity as the dying of its Irish cousin. I shall never forget a train journey I took many years ago in Wales; it was a remote branch line (no doubt long since beeching to death), and the train itself - it had only one coach - looked like a toy one. I was the only Sais aboard; all my fellow-passengers were middle-aged Welsh ladies, and they all spoke Welsh throughout the journey. Without understanding a word of it (the only thing I can say in Welsh is "Arses to Englishmen"), I was bathed for three-quarters of an hour in the music of that strange, ancient tongue, and I got off the train feeling as though I had been wallowing in Mozart. I doubt very much whether the children of those ladies speak Welsh today, and I will confidently wager that even if they do their children won't. And that saddens me, as I feel it ought to sadden any inhabitant of this island.

Only the Scots seem to have got this thing right (I don't know about the Manx, let alone those Cornishmen who want to speak Cornish); very few of them speak Gaelic, but

those who do show no sign of wanting to force their fellow-countrymen to learn it, nor is there anything to match the pitiful insistence, in Wales, on bilingual signs and similar flapdoodle.

Which brings me to the fourth, and most important, reason for sadness at the news from Ireland with which I began; I have touched upon it in my discussion of the other three, but I think I ought to make it clear. A language, as I have said, defines a nation. The silly modern fashion for denying the force of nationalism, indeed for denying the existence, let alone the validity, of it, is about as sensible as would be a campaign to abolish the Equator. The strength and cohesion of the people of an ancient country depends on their recognition of themselves as citizens by blood as well as passport. When the bonds of language begin to fray, that recognition begins to fade, and the fact that there is little we can do about it (and nothing that governments and laws can do about it), makes it all the more regrettable.

For what exactly is it against which national feeling stands as a rock? It is, surely, the deadly centripetal wearing away of all differences between people.

There are those who welcome this development, and urge its furtherance. They are fools, the same kind of fools as those who would break a drum to find out what inside it, is making the noise. The most conspicuous and melodious drum in the world is that of language, and that is why we should all feel sad that the Irish and Welsh languages are being spoken less and less, and that those who seek to halt this decline are, by their actions, only encouraging it, and such a wish must and can come only from within. I have no doubt that the Irish government, now that the row has started, will insist on keeping the study of Irish compulsory for all its schools and for all children in them, and I have no doubt that the speaking of Irish will nonetheless - no, not nonetheless, *therefore* - continue on its slow, melancholy path to extinction.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

Graham Mather

Why employ a jobs policy that fails?

The search is under way in Whitehall for coherent, cost-effective job creation policies compatible with overall government economic strategy. It is both revealing and indicative that, in this welcome and overdue reassessment, nowhere is it being seriously suggested that regional industrial police has anything to offer.

Regional policy has been one of the Government's main tools for reducing imbalances in employment opportunities. But the Government's White Paper on regional industrial development has now admitted the failures and shortcomings of existing policy.

Why, then, is the ministerial announcement due at the end of this week likely to perpetuate a system which, if exposed to any large-scale debate in the current political climate, would be likely to disappear? The answer is that regional policy in its existing form develops overpowering and irreconcilable political pressures.

The economic case for existing regional policy is highly questionable. Regional grants and incentives have misdirected resources to projects which would otherwise be non-viable, such as Ravenscraig, Invergordon, Linwood or De Lorean, or have pumped millions of pounds into projects which had no alternative possible location, such as the Sullom Voe terminal.

Regional Policy has been expensive in terms of cost per job. An overall average of £35,000 has, in some sectors, been nearer to £316,000 per job. Few are "real" new jobs. As the White Paper put it, "Many of the jobs said to be 'created' would otherwise have come into existence elsewhere in the country, and should thus be described as 'transferred'". It is perhaps surprising that it is perhaps surprising that the disengagement with regional development grants is shared by businessmen who have expressed a preference for either regional rate relief, or reductions in national insurance contributions in assisted areas.

Between 1979 and 1982, the size of the assisted area map was reduced from coverage of 44 per cent of the workforce to 27 per cent. Yet political pressure in areas affected by factory closures has pushed the number of assisted areas up again. Worse, European Regional Development Fund Aid is available only to areas with some form of assisted status. So ministers are now tempted to put the reduction of the Assisted Area map into reverse to get the European money.

In doing so they hit another obstacle. Most current regional development grants are automatic

for qualifying companies. An extension of the map therefore, like economic recovery generally, increases rather than reduces spending. But spending has to be cut because, inter alia, the Government itself admits that "the argument that regional industrial policy produces a net national economic benefit is open to debate".

The way out of this conundrum is to turn more regional aid into selective or discretionary funding, controlled by civil servants and regional advisory boards. Yet selectivity is wholly at odds with overall economic policy. In the final analysis, it substitutes the decisions of officials, or quangos for those of businessmen. It inevitably implies more bureaucracy, more delay, less certainty of outcome of applications.

Declaring that, despite the fastest doubts about the efficacy of regional policy, the Government was nonetheless "committed to an effective regional industrial policy", the White Paper led ministers into still another trap. If regional policy was to continue areas like the West Midlands, which has watched project after project locate in Scotland or the North East, themselves began to clamour for assisted areas status as the only means of righting the equation.

The justification for regional policy was now "principally a social one". If social should be read political, this is clear enough. If it really meant social, why then did the White Paper not address some of the factors which influence business start-up and locational decisions?

Any new approach ought to consider what makes different regions less attractive to business investment. These often include culture and attitude, mismatch of education facilities to business needs, planning constraints, shortage of the right industrial or domestic accommodation, the perceived industrial relations climate, shortage of management skills. All these questions influence investment decisions, which is why local authority and new town industrial development officers up and down Britain are daily seeking to convince businessmen that they will find solutions to them in their own area.

Against this background, the Department of Trade and Industry's approach to regional policy has been disappointing. Its White Paper closed off the scope for sensible debate before it could begin. Unless ministers can perform a last-minute reappraisal, the White Paper's solutions will have a jaded and sterile air to them at the end of this month, just as new thinking about jobs is gathering speed elsewhere.

The author is head of the Policy Unit at the Institute of Directors.

Anne Sofer

Looking to the actor for a part

Not a great cinema-goer, I have been to two films in the last month. Both had rave reviews and were recommended by friends. Both, as it turned out, were produced by transnational companies and shot in America, and both had a similar theme - what the popular press so aptly calls a "lug of love". The two films were *Paris, Texas* and *The Bostonians*.

For those who have not seen them, I recap briefly. *Paris, Texas* is set in the present and involves an endearing and precocious Californian nine-year-old and his relationship with his adoptive parents (his uncle and aunt), his crazed father, and his gone-to-the-bad mother. *The Bostonians* is the film version of the Henry James novel about the fight between an intense feminist and an attractive Southern male chauvinist for the allegiance of a gifted and beautiful young recruit to the women's suffrage movement.

I hated (and walked out of) *Paris, Texas* and loved (and will continue to see again) *The Bostonians*; and I am puzzled that reviewers - whose standards I always assume approximate to my own - have become so unreliable. Asking around, I find that others are similarly bemused.

Maybe, and I bravely confront myself with the possibility, I am getting old. I have noticed that the appeal of nostalgia grows year by year, and that well-reconstructed Victorian and Edwardian film-sets are almost enough in themselves to merit an Oscar in my eyes.

In fact *The Bostonians*, entrancing though its period setting is, deals with an all-too-contemporary theme, and puts the question - "Are marriage and feminism compatible?" - more provocatively than it is put in current political debate.

The audience on the night I was there reacted with a sort of suspicious sophistication to those moments when male dominance seemed to be winning. A romantic clinch, with the distressed little woman wrapped reassuringly in the strong man's arms, caused irritated rustlings and tut-tuttings. Conditioned as we were to see this as the ultimate cinematic experience, we also knew it to be the ultimate in sexist manipulation. But nobody walked out; we were spellbound by the duel.

Paris, Texas, by contrast, has no overt political relevance. The characters have "normal" sexual and parental loyalties. Compared to the characters in *The Bostonians*, they express them with banality, hesitancy and hopelessness. It is clearly intentional, and symbolic that all the most emotional utterances are into telephones and tape-recorders and walkie-talkies. As a "lug-of-love" it lacks tautness because nobody has the courage even to pick up the rope.

The resulting flatness produces a film full of soulful silences: very slow, very boring, very miserable. Plenty of miles are burned-up on inter-state highways, many catatonic nights spent in assorted suicide-inducing motels, but there is no natural and spontaneous communication. There is not even a good row.

Those of us who walked out, or stayed the course but criticised the film, are probably not sure whether we rejected the film's artistry or the reality it sought to convey. It is hard to accept that in this most free and affluent of our people fail so miserably in their personal relationships - more miserably, it would seem, than ever before.

The greatest contrast between the two films is in their sense of place. In both a place-name is the title. But whereas the Henry James story, both in the possessive form of the word and in the character of the tale, is laying claim to a municipal identity - with some irony, it is true, but also affectionate pride - *Paris, Texas* is more about dislocation than location.

The place is not where it is supposed to be, and nobody goes there anyway. It exists as a remembered family joke and a piece of mail-order real estate which is, at one point in the film, the only thing binding the central character (the crazed father) to reality.

This thought, unexpectedly and weeks after the event, brings me to the conclusion that the film, bathetic as it appeared, does have political relevance at all. If the contemporary mood of Americans is really that lost, that unsure where they came from and where they are going to, where they should live and with whom, then the overwhelming appeal of President Reagan's simple (some would say simple-minded) patriotism is easily understood.

His victory is not so much the result of buoyant self-confidence, which is how it is presented in most European press comment, as of hysterical relief that someone has told Americans who they are and where they belong. On this view, it is a symptom not of new-found security but of a deep and unacknowledged identity crisis.

Henry James's *Bostonians*, for all their radical leanings, would not have understood it at all. Even the Southern seducer from the bitter, impoverished and defeated state of Mississippi has a confident sense of his own identity. When, a few years ago, Alex Haley's *Roots* broke all viewing records, it was assumed that a specifically black drama is appeal. Maybe the feeling is more general - and more desperate.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

Nicholas Timmins examines a private GP service that is breaking new ground

Health ministers, even Conservative ones, rarely visit the private sector. It tends to frighten the 90 per cent-plus of the population who do not have private medical insurance, and to raise suspicions that the NHS is not safe in Tory hands.

Next month, however, health minister Kenneth Clarke is off to the Harrow Health Care Centre, a unique facility in a field where private medicine has made next to no impact - family GP services.

The centre, which celebrates its second birthday this month, is the brainchild of Dr Michael Goldsmith, an entrepreneurial 36-year-old GP who believes he has an alternative to the NHS which offers choice and an incentive for doctors to practice good preventive medicine.

What seems to have caught the eye of Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, and the Number 10 policy unit is that the Harrow centre is the nearest Britain has to a fledgling Health Maintenance Organization (HMO), a way of organizing health care which is beginning to put the lid on soaring medical costs in the United States.

In the insurance-based US system, doctors are usually paid a fee for each item of service, an approach that has proved a powerful incentive to treat patients as much as as expensively as possible. Under HMO the patient, usually funded by his employer, contracts with the HMO for cover. The HMO in turn contracts with groups of doctors and hospitals to provide the services. Many HMOs offer doctors a share of the profits, providing a carrot to keep down costs, to keep patients healthy through screening and health education, and to keep them out of hospital as much as possible.

The Harrow centre, a former Dixon's photographic factory now decorated in private-sector pastel, is a far cry from all that but contains the germ of the same idea. Patients pay £80 a year (£52 a year for children and £250 for a family of four) for round-the-clock family doctor cover, with an additional £10 for a home visit (£5 for a child), and the option of paying for drugs as they are needed, or paying a flat-rate £32 a year.

The centre provides three full-time and two part-time doctors, physiotherapy, its own pharmacy, X-ray and minor operations room. It also provides, for a fee, executive check-ups, company medical services and full cardiac screening, activities that bring in about one third of the centre's £500,000 turnover. The doctors are salaried.

On signing up, a patient gets a full half-hour check-up with a doctor, half an hour with a nurse, a batch of tests and a dose of health education. For later consultations, each patient gets 15 minutes with the doctor rather than the NHS average of six. The centre runs recall schemes for cervical smears and for patients with high blood pressure.

The emphasis on preventive medicine and the minor operations and X-ray facilities has persuaded Private Patients Plan to offer the centre's patients a 40 per cent



Healthy and wealthy - if the plan is truly wise

discount, in the belief that their claim rate for private hospital treatment will be low.

Dr Goldsmith's boast is that no one is prevented from joining by age or previous medical history; that the centre has the same proportion of the more costly over-65s as other local doctors; and that the social mix is not heavily slanted towards the healthier As and Bs. Those who have joined include taxi drivers, small shopkeepers, firemen, police and a number of the local Asia population - who, Dr Goldsmith says "traditionally don't do well out of the NHS because they don't know their doctors socially and are less articulate".

Answering the critics who said that elderly patients and the fixed-price drug charge would rapidly sink him, Dr Goldsmith maintains that the centre is about to go into profit. Although the basic £85 charge has risen 30 per cent since the centre opened, Independent Medical Associates are planning up to five more centres over the next year, including somewhere like Hackney. Dr Goldsmith concedes: "We have to prove this model can work in inner cities and that even people of limited means are interested".

Dr Goldsmith hopes that the Government will consider some health equivalent to the education voucher giving patients who contract out of the NHS family doctor service a rebate of £50 to

spend in centres such as his, leading to 30 centres in five years, he argues. The idea could then be extended to hospitals.

Competition between hospitals would be provided, together with choice for patients, and fewer demands on the public purse for capital to build hospitals and GP surgeries. Those unable to top up the voucher would have the full costs met by the state. A version of the HMO would in effect be reinvented over here.

There is no sign yet that Norman Fowler is interested in anything so radical. For a start, without a network of private family doctor centres there would be nowhere to spend the voucher. The Harrow experience can still offer lessons in economical prescribing: the pharmacy loses over £5 a head on the flat-rate drug charge, but prescribing costs are 25 per cent lower than in the NHS - £2.94 per patient so far, against £4.03. Fowler's recent announcement of limits to drug use in the NHS, however, goes some way towards cutting the drug bill.

It is clear that patients generally like what they get at the Harrow centre. Apart from the X-ray suite, however, it offers little that isn't available in the best NHS group practices and nothing, apart from executive check-ups, that isn't available somewhere in the NHS, although not usually so conveniently and instantly under one roof. What

Dr Michael Goldsmith at the centre: private prevention

the patients clearly do get is time - time to talk to the doctor, and the feeling of a personalized service. Time however costs money.

Each GP in the centre is dealing with less than 1,000 patients, compared to the NHS average of 2,100. While some 3,200 patients have joined the centre, Dr Goldsmith has not exactly been killed in the rush. A few of the patients come from outside the original 3½ mile catchment area and talk in the early days of closing the list at 9,000 now looks slightly hollow. Not that many patients, it seems, are sufficiently dissatisfied with the NHS in the area to pay the price of about two packets of cigarettes a week, or less than a packet a day for a family, for the personalized service.

The theory that the centre's approach will be highly cost-effective has also still to be proved. Only some 180 of the 3,000 patients have taken advantage of PPF's discount health insurance, and PPF says the group is too small and young for its claims rate to be assessed. "We offered the discount because we believed the centre's approach would work", a spokesman said. "But at the moment that's a statement of faith".

Dr Goldsmith's service, including routine X-rays and drugs, worked out at £95 a head last year, roughly double the cost of the NHS GP service of £49, including home visits and drugs, according to DHSS figures.

Dr Goldsmith has shown there is a market for his service. He still has a great deal more to prove. But with Kenneth Clarke preparing a Green Paper on the future of family doctor services, and with the right looking executive check-ups, that isn't available somewhere in the NHS, although not usually so conveniently and instantly under one roof. What

nothing dismissive about that "mere" which has shifted its meaning. She was making a very political point. Her predecessor and half-sister, Mary, had a Spanish mother and a Spanish husband, and was now claiming the English throne on the strength of that marriage. Elizabeth was appealing to the patriotism of her sailors, by telling them that she was as pure English as they were. The contrast with her unpopular predecessor is pointed. She was not being mock modest. Understatement was not her style, nor that of the age.

This was the girl who, threatened by the Armada, said things like, "I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too; and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm." When Elizabeth I described herself as "mere English", what she meant was "complete and undiluted English". There was

Deride and rule

New words for old, by Philip Howard

ally become frozen as misquotations, more honoured in the breach than the observance, to use that tag correctly. You cannot study language without studying history as well. Words live and have their meaning in historical contexts. I am much obliged to the learned Ann Beausire of Oxford for drawing my attention to a couple of popular historical misunderstandings that have passed through my mind many times without causing a ripple.

The first is John Knox's "monstrous regiment of women", "monstrous" meaning "monstrous", popularly understood, I am sure, to refer to a horde of harpies marching four abreast. What regiment meant to Knox was not a battalion, but rule

or government. It was a favourite word of his: "Ane maist unworthy of any regiment in ane well rewilted commonwealth." When he wrote, Mary Tudor reigned in England, and Mary Stuart in Scotland, and that was the little bigot found monstrous. He had nothing against women in general (in their proper place, of course, ye ken), though it is clear from his pamphlet that he was not into Women's Lib.

The other fashionable historical misquotation comes in the famous speech in which Queen Elizabeth I described herself as "mere English". What she meant was "complete and undiluted English". There was

A liberal the Un

The principle of American confidence, assessment, now after ment, for change, in Dr Reagan's The States is the involu ment, as was thought, to the undoubted phase, it is States by opportunity Reagan p without persistent phenomena should be suggesting Reagan's opportunity world this the stage year per disad mid-term menting

The de Reagan has increc States. It the involu ment, as was thought, to the undoubted phase, it is States by opportunity Reagan p without persistent phenomena should be suggesting Reagan's opportunity world this the stage year per disad mid-term menting



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

POWER AND SUPERPOWER

"The elementary means by which all foreign policy must be conducted are the armed forces of the nation, the arrangements of its strategic position and the choice of its alliances. In the American ideology of our time these things have come to be regarded as militaristic, imperialistic, reactionary and archaic. The proper concern of right-minded men was peace, disarmament and the choice between non-intervention and collective security."

These words were written by Walter Lippman 40 years ago but they accurately describe the trend of American foreign policy in the wake of the Vietnam defeat in the early seventies. That defeat was accompanied by a period of western appeasement which resulted in a dramatic expansion of Soviet influence into Laos, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Yemen, Libya, Syria, Zaire, Madagascar, Seychelles, Nicaragua and Grenada. To that must be added a continuous decline in the self-confidence of the Atlantic Alliance and a faltering in the purposiveness of United States policy in the Middle East and Central America.

Mr Ronald Reagan was elected president in 1980 on a clear platform to restore America's strategic confidence by increasing its defence strength and discontinuing these policies of appeasement. Throughout his first term every effort was made by the Soviet Union to prevent that occurring. The Soviet expansion continued, as did the intimidation of America's formal and informal allies.

Fortunately the American electorate held its nerve, as did the Alliance - just. The cruise missiles were installed. The allies refused to be bullied into making any concessions simply to resume negotiations broken off unilaterally in a fit of pique by the other side. By September it was clear that the Soviet Union had begun to adjust to the failure of its diplomacy. Mr Gromyko visited Washington in recognition of Soviet assumptions that President Reagan would indeed be leading the Alliance for the next four years.

After his re-election there is now a recurring and world-wide attempt to induce President Reagan to change the policies and attitudes on which he has twice been elected to represent his country. That is not surprising given the persistence of Soviet diplomacy. Soviet leaders work to long rhythms which outpace the historic breathlessness of western electoral time-tables. Soviet leaders exploit their advantage and they are helped in this, not always unconsciously, by the pervasive cultural refusal in the western liberal establishments to recognize and accept the hard simple principles of Mr Reagan's leadership for which he received such decisive confirmation in the election, against all liberal hopes and predictions.

A liberation for the United States

This principle is the reassertion of American power and self-confidence and an end to appeasement. So why is it that now, after a second endorsement, there is so much pressure for change? One can see it even in Dr Kissinger's recent article in *The Sunday Times* where he starts by deploring the fact that, "for too long presidential elections have led to reassessments of American foreign policy" and then contradicts himself a few paragraphs later by suggesting that, "the deepest significance of Reagan's second term is that it has liberated the US to undertake in a climate of conciliation a long overdue reassessment of the basic assumptions of its foreign policy". Double-speak indeed.

The deepest significance of Reagan's second term is that it has indeed liberated the United States. It has liberated it from the incubus of a period of détente and appeasement which was thought by most commentators to be the new and settled orthodoxy, as Lippman had perceived it to be in a previous phase. It has liberated it with the opportunity to consolidate the Reagan policies of the first term without being undermined by persistent attempts to prove the ephemerality of those policies, their lack of substance and durability. In other words there should be no "reassessment" suggesting any revision of Mr Reagan's basic principles. His opportunity is now to show the world that he is consistent and that his policies, when he leaves the stage, will have had an eight year period to unfold without the disadvantage of some so-called mid-term "reassessment" undermining those principles to which

he has stuck throughout his first term and for which he received the electors' approval for a second.

In the light of the proposed Shultz/Gromyko meeting in the new year what should this mean? Mr Reagan has always, quite rightly, indicated a willingness to talk but from a position of strength. That combination must be maintained. The Soviet Union respects strength as much as it exploits weakness. It will try every trick in its book to use such discussions to undermine American strength and repair some of its own strategic weaknesses. We should thus examine the Soviet position with care to be continuously aware of those weaknesses and determined on the need to perpetuate them.

Too often, in the détente period, the response to so-called Soviet insecurity was an expression of western guilt leading to some reduction in our strength as though it would be possible, in the words of Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, "to control anybody's aggressive behaviour by taking care not to frustrate them unduly in the first place". Appeasement is based inevitably on wishful thinking about the people whom one is trying to appease.

Reagan's chance for manoeuvre

Soviet society is mobilized for war, both a shooting war and a class war. Since the Geneva Conference of 1922 Soviet officials have been carrying western economic assistance to make up for their strategic weaknesses while their leaders have used double-talk to conceal their aggressive intentions against the free world.

However, the Soviet Union desires the fruits of war without the risks. That is the basis of Mr Reagan's main opportunity now. There is a common interest in avoidance of nuclear war and therefore in avoiding any rituals which might lead to one. That gives ample room for tactical manoeuvre. First, there is much to discuss to remind the Soviet Union that its relationship with the other major nuclear power cannot be pushed too far in peripheral non-nuclear settings without eventually jeopardising the mutual concern they both have for the prevention of nuclear tensions. It has to be made clear to the Soviet Union that their persistent struggle in these peripheral areas makes it necessary for the United States to maintain and improve its strategic nuclear superiority over Soviet capabilities.

Secondly, this common desire to avoid nuclear war must affect negotiations about such new nuclear systems. It is thus important for Mr Reagan to persist with the Strategic Defence Initiative. That is the underlying source of pressure on the Soviet leadership. It has brought it back to the negotiating table and it should not be eased up unless and until a decisive arms control arrangement is identified. Such an arrangement must include significant reductions in arsenals but only achieved on the basis of clear principles of equality and cast-iron guarantees about verification. Nothing else would be satisfactory. There is no strategic security in a succession of diplomatic nods and winks. Thus the refusal of Washington's bureaucracies to come clean now about the record of Soviet arms control violations does not augur well for the conclusion of any agreement which will command real, as against rhetorical confidence.

However, persistence with the SDI and President Reagan's other major defence programme has even more profound implications for the Soviet-American relationship. As Zbigniew Brzezinski, former head of Carter's National Security Council, has observed, the Soviet system is a world power of a new type, "in that its might is one-dimensional. It is a global power only in the military dimension but in no other. It is neither a genuine economic rival to the US nor - as once was the case - even a source of a globally interesting ideological experiment". The Soviet economy is in the throes of a long historic decline. Professor Cyril Black of Princeton has noted that the Soviet Union, in spite of all the suffering, killing and social disruption of the last 65 years, occupies no higher rank in the table of world social and economic indices than it did 20 years before the revolution.

The full implications of this decline are not likely yet to be apparent to Soviet leaders - and with such a mendacious and self-serving bureaucracy beneath them, why should they expect to be told these uncomfortable

truths? However, the Brzezinski conclusion is that Soviet military power, while progressively unable to challenge American power on the basis of equality, is still able to impose its one-dimensional character on the world as a kind of Pax Sovietica. It will nevertheless continue to disrupt existing international arrangements. The Soviet interest will be to undo the stability of the free world system. It will operate at the sub-nuclear level by continuing to foster greater international anarchy where it suits Soviet purposes in stimulating terrorism, insurrection and uncertainty in those areas which are regarded as politically valuable or sensitive to the west.

The challenge facing Mr Reagan, therefore, is to see that such disruptive behaviour goes unrewarded. He must not be seduced either by Soviet diplomacy, or by his own officials, into thinking that the prize of an arms control agreement justifies overlooking these disruptively offensive tactics elsewhere. Consequently the west under his leadership should exercise the most rigorous constraint on any economic benefits to the Soviet Union which encourage or facilitate its military adventurism. There should be no exchange of strategic technology, or know-how, or concealed and unnecessary assistance to the Soviet military economy by, for instance, the grain deal which in 1972 not only involved a 300 million dollar subsidy but contributed to a substantial western inflation of grain prices.

For such a policy of economic discipline to be applied, Mr Reagan has to enlist the active support of his major industrial allies in Europe and Japan. The leaders of those countries share a general assessment of Soviet policy. They could be ready for a concerted approach given clear leadership from President Reagan and greater evidence of teamwork and coherence in those parts of his administration concerned with developing grand strategy.

West can be more self-confident

Above all, and in the light of the presidential election, the west should now approach the Soviet Union with increased self-confidence. From that should flow a refusal to be bullied. Indeed there is a case for a change of attitude which suggests some element of counter-offensive against the long assault on our values by the Marxist-Leninists. This is already apparent at the detailed level of Nato's tactical military planning but there are subtler avenues to pursue.

We must organize and coordinate our policy to achieve greater differentiation within the Soviet system. There should be differentiation between the Russian peoples and their Soviet masters; between the East European peoples and their Soviet occupiers; between the Soviet signature at Helsinki and their abject failures to honour that signature (from the barbarity of the Berlin wall, the constant jamming of western broadcasts to the refusal of elementary civil rights to their citizens); between their professed desire to take part in international security structures and a chronic refusal to share knowledge about how their own decisions are made. Unless the west can monitor their political processes with the same freedom as the Soviets do ours, there can be no question of mutual security. We cannot yet do so and the Soviets show no sign of recognizing that fact. There can thus be no genuine security between us and the relationship must remain based on this inherent danger.

Differentiation, verification and vigilance. Those must be Mr Reagan's watchwords. He must rely on firmness of purpose and clear principles. It would be fatal to change course now in response to pressures to restore the dangerous illusions of the period of détente in the 1970s. The Soviet Union is showing a positive reaction to President Reagan's policy of increasing American military strength. He should not now allow his dealings with Moscow to develop into a weblike system such as Dr Kissinger tried to weave, to the point where the system became an end in itself so that the United States was deprived of the freedom to apply strict conditionality to each and every individual act of mischief perpetrated by Soviet hostility. That freedom must be preserved if the United States and its allies are to be able to cope with a system which operates on an inherently outmoded, malevolent, discredited and dishonourable ideology: an evil empire indeed.

New criteria for university entry

From Mr G. MacDonald Ross

Sir, As long as the Government is paying the bill for university education it is only proper that it should retain ultimate responsibility for how public money is spent, by regulating student numbers, determining length of courses, fixing salaries, monitoring the degree-awarding monopolies and so on. If we disagree with its policies we have recourse to the parliamentary process and the ballot box.

However, once students (with or without parental help) are paying out of their own pockets for their education as well as for their upkeep the situation is radically changed. Degree-awarding institutions cease to be simply dispensers of state patronage and enter into new contractual and moral relationships with their clientele, and indeed with their would-be clients.

For example, why should candidates for admission, ready to pay their own way, be denied the chance of a degree merely because their A levels are below the going rate? I have even heard of people offering to pay overseas fees so as to avoid home and EC quotas.

Again, why should there not be cut-price options: no subsidised accommodation, catering and recreation; or shorter, more intensive courses? Why should qualifications not be awarded on ability and performance alone, without any fixed residential or course requirements?

Should there be closer outside monitoring of examination standards - is it proper that the teachers one pays should also assess the effectiveness of their own teaching?

What looks like a minor fiscal adjustment in fact has enormous implications for the very concept of a university-level education. No doubt the Secretary of State for Education has a clear perception of what wedge this is the thin end of. It is therefore all the more urgent for us in the universities to decide whether we wish to give constructive encouragement to our Government in its long-term aims or to rise to the challenge of explaining why a financial relationship between teacher and taught is damaging, either to essential educational ideals, or to the broader national interest.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE MACDONALD ROSS,
(Tutor for Undergraduate Admissions),
The University of Leeds,
Department of Philosophy,
Leeds,
November 23.

Law of the Sea

From Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch

Sir, I wish to support most strongly the Director of the British Maritime League (November 12) in urging the British Government to sign the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. I am, I think, hardly post-1945 world order, hardly yet crystallised, is sorely beset by conflict, near chaos, and incipient anarchy. For Britain, inescapably a maritime nation, to opt out of the leadership which she is still well able to provide, could be fatal. Whatever the departmental arguments against signing the convention, be they political, economic or military, Britain's overriding interest, combining all three elements, must surely lie in the consolidation of good order at sea in the international conditions which now prevail.

In the past, possession of a near-monopoly of seapower enabled Britain to determine what were "lawful occasions" as well as to ensure the safety of those who were going about them. It is not like that any more. Maritime interests and the naval power to support them are widely diffused, even if overshadowed by the USA-USSR confrontation.

The politics of abundance are giving way, under the pressures of population and the demands of industrialisation, to the politics of scarcity. Conflict remains endemic, arising from the random distribution of mineral resources in relation to political boundaries.

Let us try to manage the sea affair better. Our present Government has not shown itself to be noticeably sea-minded. Let it now take the plunge - and sign!

Yours faithfully,
IAN McGEACH,
Southern,
Castle Hedingham,
Halstead,
Essex,
November 13.

Future of the left

From Mr Ben Pimlott

Sir, Michael Ignatieff's stimulating article (November 16) about *The Future of the Left and Fabian Essays in Socialism* (which I edited for the Fabian Society) made points which all of us should ponder. Unfortunately, it was also inaccurate.

Professor Brian Abel-Smith (who is described as one of the *New Socialist* writers when, in fact, his important essay on "Social Welfare" appears in the Fabian collection) is quoted as saying that while socialism is about equality, "the Labour movement is about differentials".

By changing "trade unionism" to "Labour movement" Ignatieff sweeps in the Labour Party as well. But this was very clearly not the author's meaning.

Yours sincerely,
BEN PIMLOTT,
166 Richmond Road,
Hackney, E8,
November 16.

Passing judgment on public spending

From Mr David Shapiro

Sir, Both you, in your leader of November 8, and the Director General of the Royal Institute of Public Administration (letter, November 15) are indulging in dangerous wishful thinking about the control of public expenditure.

You evidently expect that "a central unit specifically concerned with evaluating the functions of government right across departmental boundaries" will dispense with what Mr Plowden terms "deeply unsatisfactory knock-down and drag-out processes whereby, each year, aggregate departmental bids for shares of public expenditure are cut down to the total required by the Treasury".

But does any one suppose that this year's total was what was required by the Treasury? And is this central unit, composed presumably of officials or other non-elected appointees, to substitute its judgment for that of the Cabinet?

No amount of preparation of an annual review of expenditure will dispense with political debate, with ministerial haggling, leaking and the drumming up of outside support. Why should we wish to avoid this?

The preparation of this year's autumn economic statement has surely been an admirably open piece of democratic politics.

There remains the serious question of whether these reviews could be better prepared centrally. By now we should be sceptical of administrators' reforms in this area. The Public Expenditure Survey, invented by Otto Clarke and sanctioned by the Plowden (senior) committee, was supposed to have done this job from 1961. The procedure was reformed in 1967 (relative price effect), in the mid-1970s (cash limits) and in the 1980s (cash planning).

Alternatives or supplements to the Public Expenditure Survey Committee have come and, mostly, gone: large departments, the Central Policy Review Staff, the Business Team and Programme Analysis and Review (all c 1970); output budgeting, zero budgeting have been earnestly recommended but little practised.

Mr Plowden (junior) is right in arguing that establishing the

Government's priorities in spending was a task that the CPRS should have concentrated on. But did it? Certainly Mr Plowden's own initiative, the Joint Approach to Social Policy, never gave much promise of securing a review of priorities even across programmes conventionally designated as social policy.

This failure was institutional and not Mr Plowden's fault: it came from the location of the CPRS in the Cabinet Office, while expenditure decisions are located in the Treasury.

From this we might draw one modest proposal for administrative reform. The creation of the CPRS was a devastating criticism of the public-sector side of the Treasury. But the sensible answer is to reform the Treasury.

At present public expenditure is watched over by a General Expenditure Division that notably lacks a well-staffed capacity to raise the types of question that Mr Plowden's idealised CPRS might have done. Functionally the actual expenditure programmes are watched by divisions that mirror the main Whitehall departments. In my time in the Treasury (1968-1972) there was little sense of discussion of relative priorities - save occasionally over late lunches in the canteen between mere principals. Ten years after the last Treasury management review perhaps the time is ripe for reorganising that side of the Treasury.

This is no panacea. But it does recognise, as your leader did, that in government it is likely to be the finance department that alone can give weight and seriousness to "some reasoned ordering of economic and social priorities".

Locate the attempt outside the finance department responsible for control of public expenditure and all you are likely to achieve is the marginal elegance of, say, the Joint Approach to Social Policy. And who remembers that, apart from Mr Plowden and

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SHAPIRO,
Brunel University,
Department of Government,
Uxbridge,
Middlesex,
November 16.

Ordination of women

From the Reverend T. E. Flood, OSB

Sir, Archbishop Derek Worlock's pronouncement (report, November 17) that the Anglican decision in favour of ordaining women will impede Christian unity needs to be understood in its context.

As any close observer of the Roman Catholic Church knows, our Church is unevenly, but deliberately, moving away from excessive centralisation towards an adequate valuation of the local church.

Recently I visited several of our local churches in Australia and New Zealand, who had asked me to give talks in them on St Paul. I was naturally obliged to present my audiences with St Paul's view that women had as much right as men to lead a Christian community and that, since Christianity is essentially about the transformation of individuals and society, this was a matter of great importance.

I usually ventured to add my own view that, in today's world, it is difficult for us credibly to stand for human transformation if we gloss over Paul's insights on women.

Although there was plenty of disagreement on other topics, not one person differed from me on this. As in USA and England, so in Australia and New Zealand, the people told me that they deeply regretted our Church's present official stance.

This forces one to ask what kind of unity is being impeded by this Anglican decision. It has surely long been agreed between us that none of us wants a unity achieved at the expense of sacrificing Christian truth.

In the Roman Catholic Church the main obstacle to accepting and encouraging the ordination of women may well prove to be in the long run neither Rome nor theology, but the fact that many less reflective and informed Catholics are psychologically unprepared for that. Seeing women priests in action would be a major contribution towards solving that problem.

True Christian unity will come only when we become accustomed to learning from each other's strengths. Could the Anglican decision last week have opened up a more fruitful, robust and authentic stage in our common quest for unity?

Yours faithfully,
EDMUND FLOOD,
Ealing Abbey, W5.

From the Reverend Dr E. J. Yarnold, SJ

Sir, In their letter of November 10 fifteen Anglican bishops expressed the opinion that the ordination of women to the priesthood in the Church of England would not damage that Church's relations with the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches. I believe this statement to be misconceived.

The two churches are not entitled to content themselves with avoiding damage to existing relationships; they are formally committed to

transcending existing relationships and seeking a return to full communion with one another.

The attainment of that goal will be at best seriously complicated, at worst totally prevented, by the step the bishops propose.

The return to full communion entails the mutual recognition of ministries. But ministries cannot be mutually recognised when some of the people ordained by one church cannot be accepted as true priests by the other.

In 1976 Pope Paul VI, who had been asked by Archbishop Donald Coggan to state the Roman Catholic position, replied that for the Anglican Communion to ordain women would create a "new and grave obstacle" to the reconciliation of the two churches.

In the same year the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, in the declaration *Inter insigniores*, treated it as a matter of doctrine and not only of discipline that the priesthood should be held only by males. This remains the official position of the Roman Catholic Church, even though some may think it has not spoken its last word on the subject.

It is true that, since the Roman Catholic Church is seeking reconciliation with the worldwide Anglican Communion and not only with the Church of England, the "grave obstacle" already exists now that the ordination of women has taken place in other provinces.

Nevertheless it seems likely that progress towards full communion will not proceed everywhere at the same rate. In provinces where women have not been ordained such progress will be certainly less complicated, probably more rapid, and perhaps less restricted.

It is, of course, for the Church of England alone to assess the weight to be attached to these factors in comparison with the other important considerations to which the bishops refer. I am writing simply to try to prevent the decision from being based on a mistaken understanding of the ecumenical position.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD YARNOLD,
Campion Hall, Oxford.

From the Reverend Canon Howard Root

Sir, In your report (November 16) of the debate in the General Synod on the ordination of women you quote the Bishop of Southwark as saying: "I want to argue that the only way to safeguard the doctrine of God in its fullness is to ordain women as well as men."

Is the bishop not therefore committed to the breathtaking view that neither the Roman Catholic Church nor the Orthodox churches of the East can "safeguard the doctrine of God in its fullness"?

Yours faithfully,
HOWARD ROOT,
(Archbishop of Canterbury's Counsellor on Vatican Affairs),
The Anglican Centre,
303 Via del Corso, Rome,
November 21.

In the name of charity

From Professor Charles Hardy

Sir, Mr Colin Hughes Davies (November 8) was, I fear quite wrong in suggesting that the Handy working party of 1981 had something to do with charity law. The working party was appointed by the National Council for Voluntary Organizations to investigate ways of improving the effectiveness of voluntary organisations by helping them to run themselves better.

He was also, I am glad to say, wrong in saying that nothing came of it. The Management Development Unit at NCVO, which was

created and founded as a direct result of the report, has, in its first two years, responded to requests for advice and help from over 500 voluntary organisations as well as creating a whole range of courses, seminars and publications which would otherwise never have come into being.

More importantly, it has helped to make voluntary organisations aware that better management of their activities can be at least as important as more money.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES HARDY,
1 Fairview,
73 Putney Hill, SW15,
November 13.

Taking account of MP's death

From Mr M. W. New

Sir, The Government has now called the by-election in Southgate following the death of the murdered MP, Sir Anthony Berry. The majority at the general election was nearly 16,000 in favour of the Conservative Party and there is every indication that a Conservative will be returned to Parliament.

Is it right, however, for the major opposition parties to put up candidates against the Conservative candidate? If the seat had been marginal and was overturned by another party, would that not be a disastrous tribute to the terrorist bomb?

I am not a supporter of the current Conservative Government, but I would find it painful to vote in an opposing candidate who would owe his place to the bomb. I think the major parties should set a special example to terrorist organizations that our democracy is not for abusing or adulterating by the bomb, and let the sitting party's candidate be returned unopposed.

Yours faithfully,
M. W. NEW,
8 Springfield Road,
Wallingford,
Surrey,
November 22.

Irish neutrality

From Mr S. F. Murphy

Sir, Your continuing anxiety over Irish neutrality (leading article, November 19) surprises me. Ireland has no substantial deposits of strategic materials (except peat). The natives clearly have the ability to make the place ungovernable in the event of invasion. The country does not have the military facilities necessary for a major attack upon the United Kingdom; nor could such facilities be constructed in the conditions of modern war unless the UK had already ceased to be hostile.

Taoiseach Fianna Fáil is one of the few international statesmen to have no serious quarrel with anybody. Understandably this fact has aroused the envy of your Thatcherite leader-writers, but their emotion provides no basis for a change in Irish policy.

Yours faithfully,
S. F. MURPHY,
12 Merton Street,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire,
November 19.

Never out of print

From Mrs Janet Barlow

Sir, What an irony, that a work by Christine de Pisan should be seized as indecent (letter, November 20).

That moral lady was a Whitehouse of her day and fought valiantly in the battle against the obscene and depraving *Roman de la Rose*. If people wanted an improving read, she said, they should try a book by her countryman, a man called Dante.

But the Secretary of the NCCL, et al should check their facts. Christine was certainly not a nun. Her daughter, indeed, became one, but Christine's anxious regret, but Christine herself was a happily married woman until her husband died when she was only 25. Her short lyrics of love and grief are very moving.

After his death she supported herself, her children and for a time her two brothers by her pen, a feat of which she was justly proud.

Incidentally, her work has been available in English since 1489.

Yours sincerely,
JANET BARLOW,
2a Cotham Lawn Road,
Bristol,
Avon,
November 21.

Peace in the park

From Mr Peter Pitt

Sir, Mr Samuel Carr (November 14) complains that the new pagoda in Battersea Park will be a Buddhist temple. It will not, it is being built, as a gift to London, by a distinguished and dedicated group of Buddhist monks.

The GLC is deeply grateful. London, I am sure, will have equal cause to be. But the pagoda is not to be sectarian or exclusive in any way. It will be dedicated quite simply to peace. I am not aware of any religion whose prayers do not daily rise in that cause.

The Japanese, through whose generosity London will enjoy a very beautiful landmark (which I feel sure Penrhyn, the designer of the park, would have admired and welcomed) are unique in this respect. They have more tragic reasons than the rest of the world to deplore nuclear warfare.

I invite Mr Carr to add his own prayers to theirs and to our own.

Yours,
PETER PITT, Chairman,
Arts and Recreation Committee,
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1,
November 16.

Woes that wait on age

From Mr M. O. Carruthers

Sir, Conflicting advice concerning the wisdom or otherwise of purchasing BT shares left me in some confusion as to what to do for the best until, that is, I read the prospectus in your paper of November 20.

Here, under the heading "7. Prospects", I was intrigued to note that "provision for depreciation of obsolete customers' apparatus" is ending. That settled it.

As an OAP I'll hold on to my money.

Yours faithfully,
M. O. CARRUTHERS,
Fisherman's Creek,
Pillory Hill,
Noss Mayo,
Plymouth,
November 23.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Trade Board, will visit firms in York, on November 29.

The Duchess of Kent, Controller of the Household, will visit the WRAC Centre at Guildford, Surrey, on November 29.

Princess Alexandra will be present at the luncheon at Guildford on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Standard Drama Awards ceremony, on January 29, later, as President of World Wildlife Fund (United Kingdom), will be present at dinner in aid of the WWF/Princess Hotel, 'Save the British Oak' campaign, at the Inn on the Park, London.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Federation Equestre Internationale, will attend the general assembly of the federation in Bern, Switzerland, from December 9 to 14.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. W. Bowerbank and Miss C. Holy-Hasted. The engagement is announced between Christopher William, elder son of the late Geoffrey Bowerbank and Mrs W. Hedley Hall, of Cheviot House, Corsham, Wiltshire, and Catherine, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs Richard Holy-Hasted, of Chetnole Grange, Sherborne, Dorset.

Mr D. J. Buchanan and Miss N. J. Gray. The engagement is announced between David John, son of the late Mr T. O. Buchanan and of Mrs P. M. Buchanan, of Rowmore, Rhu, Dumfriesshire, and Nicola Jane, elder daughter of Mr E. P. Gray, of Crumond, Edinburgh, and of Mrs P. M. MacGregor, of Kiltane, Dunblane, Perthshire.

Mr T. R. Clapp and Miss C. S. Morris. The engagement is announced between Timothy Reginald, son of Mr and Mrs R. Clapp, of Little Dunmow, Essex, and Carolyn Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Morris, of West Wickham, Kent.

Mr J. M. Clark and Miss V. M. B. Melotte. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Clark, of Old Barrack Farm, Ebury, Kent, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. E. Melotte, of 32 Little Road, London SW6.

Mr R. A. W. Flanagan and Miss V. K. Kousoussia. The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Acheson Williams Flanagan, and 'Vassiliki', only daughter of Mrs Elie Kousoussia and the late Mr George Kousoussia. The marriage will take place in Athens.

Mr A. M. Ford and Miss S. E. Spence. The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Professor Alex Ford, of Leamington Spa, and the late Mrs Peggy Ford, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril Spence, of Ladbroke, Warwickshire.

Mr R. J. M. Kaufner and Miss J. A. Edge. The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs Eugene Kaufner, of 2 Portchester Terrace, W2, and Jill, only daughter of Mrs B. Edge and the late Mr P. Edge, of Lougham, Wimbome, Dorset.

Mr J. L. Durwell and Miss J. E. Knight. The marriage took place in Toronto, Ontario, on Friday, November 23, of Mr John Durwell, formerly of Burton-upon-Trent, and Miss Joanna Knight, formerly of Oxford, Kent.

Professor P. S. Farago and Mrs M. M. Mitchell. The marriage took place in Edinburgh on November 6 between Professor (Emeritus) Peter S. Farago and Mrs Margaret M. Mitchell.

Mr A. P. J. Lydecker and Miss T. M. Baker. The marriage took place on Saturday, November 18 between Mr Anthony Lydecker, son of the late Lieutenant A. J. G. Lydecker R.N., and Mrs V. M. McLean, and Miss Tessa Baker, younger daughter of Group Captain and Mrs A. S. Baker.

Mr Robert Donald Harman, QC (Recorder), Mr Robin Ernest Auld, QC (Recorder), and Mr Leonard Hubert Hoffmann, QC, have been elected Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

Latest wills

Tory MP's £202,708 estate

The Hon Sir Anthony George Berry, of Pimlico, London, the Conservative MP who died in the wreckage of the Grand Hotel, Brighton in October, left estate valued at £202,708 net.

Mrs Barbara Helen Barton, of Weatherby, West Yorkshire, left estate valued at £2,428,199 net. She left £30,000 to the National Society for Cancer Relief.

Mr Frederick Richard Davies, of Over Peover, Cheshire, left estate valued at £750,610 net.

Birthdays today

Major-General Sir John Acland, 56; Sir Sidney Eburne, 66; Lord Forte, 76; the Earl of Gwior, 45; Mr John Gummer, MP, 45; Mr R. W. Hamilton, 79; Professor Harry Hinsley, 66; Vice-Admiral Sir James Kennon, 59; Lord MacPhee, 69; Kelvin, 69; Mr John Moore, MP, 47; Colonel K. H. Osborne, 70; Miss Pat Phoenix, 60; Mr Charles Schultz, 62; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, 61; Mr Peter Wheeler, 36; Mr Emyl Williams, 79.

Royal chaplains

The Rev Geoffrey Pedley, Vicar of St Peter's, Stockton-on-Tees, and the Rev David Tonge, Vicar of St Godwald's, Bromsgrove, Worcester-shire, have been appointed chaplains to the Queen.

Mr R. W. Knight Bruce and Miss J. E. Crawley. The engagement is announced between Roy Wyndham, younger son of Captain Nigel Knight Bruce, of Lower Reye, Shropshire, Devon, and Mr Neville Alexander, of Cherry Court, North Merton, Oxfordshire, and Juliet Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev Simon and Mrs Crawley, of Panterdale.

Captain J. F. M. Morgan, ACC, and Miss S. Hay. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Mr and Mrs V. V. Morgan, of Streatham, London, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Hay, of Little, Palmerston North, New Zealand. The marriage will take place in New Zealand.

Mr N. W. Seaward and Miss T. L. Lim. The engagement is announced between Nicholas William, second son of Mr Colin Seaward, and the late Mrs Joan Seaward and stepson of Mrs Neville Alexander, of the British Consulate-General, Rio de Janeiro, and Teresa Pek Hai, only daughter of the late Mr Lim Joo Him and Mrs Violet Lim, of Marine Terrace, Singapore.

Marriages

Mr D. E. Blain and Miss S. C. M. Andrae. The marriage took place in Hobart, Tasmania on Saturday, November 24 between Mr Douglas Blain, son of the late Mr Ellis Blain and Mrs Heide Blain, of Hobart, Tasmania, and Miss Sophie Andrae, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs H. K. Andrae, Bentworth Lodge, Alton, Hampshire.

Mr J. L. Durwell and Miss J. E. Knight. The marriage took place in Toronto, Ontario, on Friday, November 23, of Mr John Durwell, formerly of Burton-upon-Trent, and Miss Joanna Knight, formerly of Oxford, Kent.

Professor P. S. Farago and Mrs M. M. Mitchell. The marriage took place in Edinburgh on November 6 between Professor (Emeritus) Peter S. Farago and Mrs Margaret M. Mitchell.

Mr A. P. J. Lydecker and Miss T. M. Baker. The marriage took place on Saturday, November 18 between Mr Anthony Lydecker, son of the late Lieutenant A. J. G. Lydecker R.N., and Mrs V. M. McLean, and Miss Tessa Baker, younger daughter of Group Captain and Mrs A. S. Baker.

Chichester first

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, will consecrate the new Bishop of Chichester, Canon Christopher Luxmoore, as the new Bishop of Bermuda in Chichester Cathedral on December 11. It is believed to be the first time that a bishop has been consecrated in the 900-year-old cathedral.

Gray's Inn

Mr Robert Donald Harman, QC (Recorder), Mr Robin Ernest Auld, QC (Recorder), and Mr Leonard Hubert Hoffmann, QC, have been elected Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

Unsettled questions over ordination of women could divide a generation

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

There is a catalogue of unsettled questions left over from the debate on women's ordination. Unless at least some of them are settled, the Church of England is in for a generation at least of unifying wrangling and division, whatever the outcome in the next five years.

One question concerns the Church of England's sense of autonomy. Is the unity of churches, the full communion relationship sought with the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches, an alliance of sovereign parties as the Anglicans envisage it, or does the One Great Church of which they dream have a greater sovereignty?

If an ecumenical council of such a united church, with full Anglican participation, ruled against the ordination of women, would the Church of England submit to its judgment?

On the answer to that question turns the Church of England's real sincerity in its ecumenical talks with the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches.

If the answer is no, the sooner that is said the better. And if the answer is yes, would those who now oppose the ordination of women submit to it, if such a council ruled in favour of the ordination of women?

A corresponding question exists for the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches. Are they prepared for this issue to be reopened to the extent that it can be generally debated in their ranks, so that when the unity of

churches which they also seek is achieved, the issue can be properly tested by an ecumenical council?

If the answer is no, then the Church of England is being led up the garden path. If the answer to all these questions is yes, however, the ordination of women in the Church of England would not be the "obstacle" to church unity which it has been called.

If the answer to the last question is no, the "obstacle" is not the Church of England's fault. And it is the hypothetical question that is important, not whether church unity, or an ecumenical council, is a realistic and practical possibility in the foreseeable future.

This set of questions is more important than it may look, for it is a curious feature of the controversy that a substantial number of women seeking ordination, and a substantial number of those supporting them, take a "catholic" view both of the church and of the priesthood, and that is also where one of the strongest bodies of opposition comes from.

Given that they speak a common theological language, therefore, there is scope for solving the church's internal disagreement which might not otherwise exist.

The expression "ordination of women to the priesthood" contains three elements, and most of the attention given to it so far has been about the element "women": is she

enough like a man to be what a man can be a priest?

There being no palpable deficiency or substantial difference that seems relevant, the answer must come out yes. But "what is a woman?" is not a theological question at all, interesting though it may be. The theological questions have still to be answered. Indeed they have hardly been asked.

It is not of the essence, for instance, that clergy in England in 1984 enjoy a certain prestige and that therefore many women are bound to see their male exclusiveness as an affront, an attempt to retain a monopoly of one sphere of power, influence and status.

The argument would look very different if it were one of these things, or if there was a very considerable price-tag—celibacy, for instance—attached to it. Would the prize of women's ordination be so worth having if it was a socially despised and rotten job?

The question for the church still unanswered, therefore, is whether the Anglican parish clergyman is a symbol of false values (albeit guiltily) which fit ill with the message he is supposed to promote. Do women wish to join this prestigious club, or convert it to its true identity?

At present the argument proceeds on both fronts at once. Until "priesthood" can be separated from "clericalism", the ordination of women will be a very ambiguous symbol.

This leads to the other unresolved issue, by no means peculiar to the Church of England, of the proper role of the laity in the church. If the laywoman is made to feel, as no doubt she is, that both by virtue of her femaleness and her layness she is marginal to the church, ordination to the priesthood is bound to seem the appropriate corrective. But the undervaluation of the laity, which is just beginning to be recognized, has a better remedy leading to a better church.

It is already a serious objection to the concept of "non-stipendiary ministry" (so-called part-time priests with secular jobs) that it is raising the ranks of the laity, advertising the attitude that mere baptism is not enough, and weakening lay ministry and lay leadership.

One of the pressures for the ordination of women is the denial of their proper participation in priesthood of lay people as such. The priesthood of the laity needs attention no less than the priesthood of women.

It is one more question to be faced before the jigsaw is anything like completed and before the church can be ready to take in its stride the ordination of women, as one day it will.

Service luncheon

The Royal Irish Rangers (27th) (Infantry) 83rd and 87th. The annual luncheon of the Royal Irish Rangers Officers Club was held at the Duke of York's HQ, Chelsea, on Saturday, Major-General H. E. N. Bredin, Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

Reception

Sir John Summerson. Sir John Summerson's eightieth birthday was celebrated yesterday at the St Saviour's Church Hall, Hampstead. Sir Peter Shepherd presented the toast and a presentation was made by the vicar, the Rev Christopher Neil-Smith.

Dinner

Old Oakhamian Club. The Old Oakhamian Club held a dinner at Oakham School to celebrate the school's foundation in 1584 under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I to Archbishop Robert Johnson. Mr John M. Jerwood, president was in the chair and the guest of honour was the headmaster of Oakham School, Mr Richard Bull.

Firemen praised

The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, honoured firemen who fought the blaze in the Minster last July by presenting the North Yorkshire brigade with the Cross of St William of York at a service on Saturday. The cross is an award instituted in 1977 for acts of outstanding service to the church. Half an hour after the service the fire brigade was called to the cathedral but it proved to be a false alarm.

Christening

The infant son of Mr Alexander Jardine, younger of Appleburgh, and Mrs Jardine was baptized William Murray at Dalmeny Parish Church on Sunday, November 25, by the Rev J. J. C. Owen, Minister of Appleburgh Parish. The godparents are Mr Walter Riddell-Carr, Mr Anthony Milburn, Mrs David Davidson and Miss Harriet Parker-Jervis.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Debate on the effect of the 1984 Budget on the economy. Tomorrow (2.30): Debate on the effect of the 1984 Budget on the economy. Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the effect of the 1984 Budget on the economy. Thursday (2.30): Debate on the effect of the 1984 Budget on the economy. Friday (2.30): Debate on the effect of the 1984 Budget on the economy.

Progress of legislation

Commons. Nov 19: Bill read a second time. Nov 20: Bill read a second time. Nov 21: Bill read a second time. Nov 22: Bill read a second time. Nov 23: Bill read a second time. Nov 24: Bill read a second time. Nov 25: Bill read a second time. Nov 26: Bill read a second time.

Appointments in the Forces

ROYAL NAVY. CAPTAIN J. March to be Chief Naval Engineer. CAPTAIN J. March to be Chief Naval Engineer. CAPTAIN J. March to be Chief Naval Engineer. CAPTAIN J. March to be Chief Naval Engineer. CAPTAIN J. March to be Chief Naval Engineer.

Church news

Resignations and retirements. The Rev J. P. D. Tress, Vicar of St Paul's, Truro, to retire on November 30. The Rev J. P. D. Tress, Vicar of St Paul's, Truro, to retire on November 30. The Rev J. P. D. Tress, Vicar of St Paul's, Truro, to retire on November 30.

Felixstowe College

Two scholarships, worth between one third and full fees, are to be awarded annually to external applicants to the sixth form on the strength of examinations to be set at Felixstowe on Saturday, February 23, 1985. The closing date for applications is January 31. Further details, forms and prospectuses will be sent on application to The Registrar, Felixstowe College, Felixstowe, Suffolk IP11 7NQ.

Science report

Danger of cold weather thickening the blood

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Deaths among elderly people in the winter attributed to hypothermia are, in fact, more likely to be caused by unrecognized problems connected with exposure to cold, according to doctors at the London Hospital Medical College.

Preliminary results from research started earlier this year concludes that rather than failing to maintain the body at its proper temperature (the definition of hypothermia), the trouble is caused by changes in the composition of the blood.

The alterations occur at quite mild conditions of cold. They increase the number of blood platelets in the veins and arteries, thus producing blockages which are the source of heart attacks and strokes.

Even in healthy young people, sleeping expeditions on a cold day for several hours or a fishing trip would produce the changes. But it is only in elderly people with weakened arteries that trouble occurs.

The evidence for thickening of the blood platelets comes from observations of volunteers by

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Debate on the effect of the 1984 Budget on the economy. Tomorrow (2.30): Debate on the effect of the 1984 Budget on the economy. Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the effect of the 1984 Budget on the economy. Thursday (2.30): Debate on the effect of the 1984 Budget on the economy. Friday (2.30): Debate on the effect of the 1984 Budget on the economy.

Progress of legislation

Commons. Nov 19: Bill read a second time. Nov 20: Bill read a second time. Nov 21: Bill read a second time. Nov 22: Bill read a second time. Nov 23: Bill read a second time. Nov 24: Bill read a second time. Nov 25: Bill read a second time. Nov 26: Bill read a second time.

Appointments in the Forces

ROYAL NAVY. CAPTAIN J. March to be Chief Naval Engineer. CAPTAIN J. March to be Chief Naval Engineer. CAPTAIN J. March to be Chief Naval Engineer. CAPTAIN J. March to be Chief Naval Engineer. CAPTAIN J. March to be Chief Naval Engineer.

Church news

Resignations and retirements. The Rev J. P. D. Tress, Vicar of St Paul's, Truro, to retire on November 30. The Rev J. P. D. Tress, Vicar of St Paul's, Truro, to retire on November 30. The Rev J. P. D. Tress, Vicar of St Paul's, Truro, to retire on November 30.

Felixstowe College

Two scholarships, worth between one third and full fees, are to be awarded annually to external applicants to the sixth form on the strength of examinations to be set at Felixstowe on Saturday, February 23, 1985. The closing date for applications is January 31. Further details, forms and prospectuses will be sent on application to The Registrar, Felixstowe College, Felixstowe, Suffolk IP11 7NQ.

Science report

Danger of cold weather thickening the blood

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Deaths among elderly people in the winter attributed to hypothermia are, in fact, more likely to be caused by unrecognized problems connected with exposure to cold, according to doctors at the London Hospital Medical College.

Preliminary results from research started earlier this year concludes that rather than failing to maintain the body at its proper temperature (the definition of hypothermia), the trouble is caused by changes in the composition of the blood.

The alterations occur at quite mild conditions of cold. They increase the number of blood platelets in the veins and arteries, thus producing blockages which are the source of heart attacks and strokes.

Even in healthy young people, sleeping expeditions on a cold day for several hours or a fishing trip would produce the changes. But it is only in elderly people with weakened arteries that trouble occurs.

The evidence for thickening of the blood platelets comes from observations of volunteers by

OBITUARY

PROF LOUIS ROSENHEAD

Pioneer work in applied mathematics

Professor Louis Rosenhead, CBE, FRS, who died on November 10 aged 78, was a distinguished mathematician, who was appointed to the Chair of Applied Mathematics in the University of Liverpool in 1933, at the early age of 27. At the time of his appointment he was one of the youngest professors in the country, and he continued to hold his Chair with great distinction until his retirement in 1973.

He was educated at the Central High School, Leeds, and Leeds University where he studied under Professor S. Brodetsky. Subsequently he worked at Cambridge, as Strathcona Research Student and later Fellow of St John's College, and at the University of Göttingen.

From 1931 to 1933 he was Lecturer in Applied Mathematics at University College, Swansea, and throughout the Second World War was temporarily attached to the Ministry of Supply to co-ordinate the scientific work on Britain's defensive missile programme.

Rosenhead will be remembered for his important preliminary work on the instability of vortex sheets and for his key role as the editor of the classic reference work *Laminar Boundary Layers*.

He was distinguished as a pioneer in the application of numerical analysis and computational methods, and he ably guided the growth of his department as a research centre in these and other fields. He introduced numerical analysis as an essential part of the education of applied mathematicians, years before its importance was universally recognised, and in due course played a crucial role in the acquisition by Liverpool of its first electronic computer.

Under his leadership, the Department of Applied Mathematics at Liverpool became one of the most distinguished in the country.

Rosenhead held with distinction many important posts at Liverpool, including those of Dean of the Faculty of Science, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Public Orator, finding time also for service on various Government Scientific Committees. Those who were associated with him will recall his quiet discernment of the essentials of a problem and the thoughtful manner in which he applied his talents to its solution.

Rosenhead was elected to Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1946, and was appointed a CBE in 1954.

He leaves a widow, Esther, whom he married in 1932, and two sons.

MR DENIS WEAVER

Denis Weaver, who died in Ely on November 24 aged 78, was one of the coterie of *New Chronicle* correspondents who, almost alone among the British press, opened the eyes of the world to Hitler's evil purposes. His work and that of others, among them Vernon Bartlett and J. C. Segre, unrelentingly exposed the diplomacy of the Third Reich for what it was.

He joined the paper in Paris in 1928 and was successively staff correspondent in Berlin, Stockholm, Warsaw and Vienna.

On the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936 he went to Madrid and reported the first onslaught of Franco's forces on the capital. Before the forces were stabilised, with two American correspondents he drove into a sort of Riff cavalrymen. Their Spanish driver was shot out of hand, beside them and the three were taken to Franco's headquarters in Burgos under sentence of death. Protests by the Foreign Office and the world's press got them a reprieve. After being kept in prison in sordid and dehumanising conditions, they were eventually put over the French border.

STANISLAW BALINSKI

Stanislaw Balinski, an eminent Polish poet and writer, died in London on November 11 at the age of 86.

The last of Skamandrits, he was born on August 2, 1898, in Warsaw, the son of a poet and the grandson of a historian. In 1922 he joined the diplomatic service of the restored Polish Republic and served in Tehran, Kharkiv and Copenhagen; from 1937 he was the head of the Baltic section of the Political Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As a poet he joined in 1920 the exclusive Skamander Group formed in Warsaw. The group had no general programme but was held together by the enthusiasm of its members and their desire to forge a new poetic language attuned to the independence of their country.

In *Wiersze na Wschodzie* (*Evening in the East*, 1928) Balinski, describing his feelings with great command of words, expressed the fear that the slow-rolling Polish rivers could be stained with blood. He applied the same method in the cycle of poems written during the Second World War and published in London under the title *Wielka Podroz* (*Great Journey*, 1941). The poems of this series are melancholic in tone and pervaded by apprehension that the poet would not see his motherland again.

His *Wiersze Zebrane* (*Collected Verses*) appeared in London in 1948 and many years later, in Warsaw, 1960.

For three decades Balinski collaborated with the London *Dziennik Polski* (*Polish Daily*) and his weekly feuilleton written with talent and touching subjects, were as popular among the Polish community in Great Britain as Alistair Cooke's *Letter from America* among BBC listeners.

MISS HELEN CLAY FRICK

Miss Helen Clay Frick, daughter of Henry Clay Frick, the founder of the Frick Collection, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 9. She was 96.

After her father's death in 1919 she took an active part in managing the collection as a trustee and made important gifts to it after her retirement.

SOTHEBY'S

FOUNDED 1744

THIS WEEK'S SALES AT SOTHEBY'S

London, 34-35 New Bond Street, W1A 2AA Tel: (01) 493 8080		Thurs. 29th: 10.30 am at Saleroom: Furniture & Works of Art	
Mon. 26th: 11 am & 2.30 pm: Tibetan, Sherpa, Nepalese, Indian and South-East Asian Art		Fri. 30th: 11.30 am at Saleroom: Collectors' Items	
Tues. 27th: 7.30 pm: 19th Century European Paintings, Drawings, Watercolours & Sculpture		Fulborough, West Sussex RH20 1AJ Tel: (0782) 3831	
Wed. 28th: 10.30 am: A Collection of 19th Century Danish Paintings & Drawings		Tues. 27th: 10.30 am: Antique & Modern Furniture & Effects	
11.30 am approx. & 2.30 pm: 19th Century European Paintings		Wed. 28th: 10.30 am & 2 pm: Paintings, Coins, Cigarette Cards, Postcards	
10.30 am & 2 pm: Postage Stamps of the British Empire		Thurs. 29th: 10.30 am & 2 pm: Silver & Jewellery	
Thurs. 29th: 10.30 am: Fine English & Irish Silver		Fri. 30th: 10.30 am: Ceramics & Glass	
10.30 am: Decorative Arts including Glass, Art Nouveau, Art Deco, Art Pottery & Studio Ceramics		WRITTEN VALUATIONS	
For information and help in bidding at all London and overseas sales, please telephone John Prince, Tel: (01) 493 8080		Are you relying on an outdated valuation? For free advice, telephone John Standish, head of Sotheby's Valuation Department (01) 493 8080	

OPPORTUNITIES TO SELL AT SOTHEBY'S

Thinking of Selling?	Type of Sale	Next Sale	Closing date & Enquiries
Some of our specialised sales are listed below. If you have an item that you wish to include in these or any other sales please telephone (01) 493 8080 Ext. 123 for details.	European Paintings	London, 19th Mar.	18th Dec. Alex Grist
	European Instruments	London, 3rd Apr.	21st Dec. Graham Wells
	Miniatures	London, 11th Mar.	31st Dec. Richard Allen
	Collectors' Items	Chesham, 20th Mar.	11th Jan. Anne Coventry

Because we have a limited number of rooms all our guests receive our unlimited personal attention.



And that's something we believe makes all the difference at the new, 90 bedroom Belgravia-Sheraton.

You see, our friendly, attentive staff really make a point of offering a warm welcome.

To you, it can make the difference between having a name rather than just a room number.

What's more, they always go out of their way to look after you at every opportunity. In fact, our intimate hotel offers a truly unique atmosphere.

So, next time you are in London make sure you book into the Belgravia-Sheraton.

Because when it comes to personal attention you will find us more accommodating.

Belgravia-Sheraton

Sheraton Hotels, Inns & Resorts Worldwide

The hospitality people of ITC

20, CHESNAM PLACE, LONDON SW1 8EQ, TEL: (01) 235 6040

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Why interest rates are still painfully high

On Wednesday, the Treasury committee of MPs will have its traditional opportunity to grill the Chancellor on his autumn statement. After a dry run with his officials this afternoon, it is not an easy time for Mr Nigel Lawson, coming under fire both from those who do not believe his spending sums (and therefore suspect him of covert inflation) and those who believe positive inflation is needed (and therefore are not interested in the small change of his spending equations).

What Mr Lawson himself believes he needs is a wage slowdown coupled with tumbling interest rates, but wages and interest rates have proved uncomfortably sticky. Admittedly, it is now possible to find crumbs of comfort in the wage figures, to the limited extent that they are unlikely to run quite so far ahead of prices over the coming year as they have during the previous three.

And interest rates? Well, we are beginning to see the leaves fall in America, with a four-fifths decline in the economic growth rate between the first and third quarters of this year, and subsequent slight easing of monetary policy. Mr Lawson may be blessed with a further fall in American prime rates before his Wednesday encounter with parliamentary democracy. But rates in America and Britain would still be much where they were a year ago, which means painfully and destructively high.

There are three explanations as to why they have been so hard to bring down, all of which now merit a little more anxious investigation. The first, quite simply, is that reports of the death of the American boom have been much exaggerated. It is only the dramatic transatlantic practice of "annualizing" growth rates between quarters that brings the growth rate down to a substantial 1.9 per cent in July-September: the sober British practice of comparing each quarter's output with its level a year previously would yield a decidedly healthy American growth rate of 6.2 per cent.

That is comforting, but inadequate. For there are plenty of other signs in the nooks and crannies of the American economy that boomtime is drawing to a close. The nub of the question is what this slowdown is doing to the American demand for credit: whether (aided by the Federal Reserve Board) slower growth will trigger a big fall in interest rates or not.

The risk is that the apparent rapidity of the slowdown may actually increase the American appetite for credit. Slower growth automatically increases the government's deficit, which is the second and commonest explanation of stubborn interest rates. The Reagan Administration is already talking of the need to borrow up to another \$40 billion (£32 billion) this fiscal year. (Admittedly, not all of this can fairly be blamed on lower economic growth; some of it stems from recalculation of the budget in a more realistic post-election light).

Thus it is a race between the increase in government borrowing, against an expected decline in personal and industrial credit demand. But a rapid fall in profits, such as we are seeing in some vulnerable parts of American industry, may merely substitute distress borrowing for a cheerful hunger for investment funds.

This is precisely what we saw in Britain in 1979 (though with the added evil, which America should avoid, of industrial borrowing to finance accelerating wage inflation).

Meanwhile, what about those international debtors' credit hunger? Here the news is much more cheerful. Although there are still some terrible headlines for the International Monetary Fund and international banks among the smaller Latin American countries, Brazil and Mexico are fighting back to financial health much faster than forecast. Morgan Guaranty has just produced a remarkable analysis suggesting that Mexico's trade surplus on both goods and services will this year exceed its interest payments by 32 per cent, despite the summer rise in

rates: in 1982, net trade earnings covered less than two thirds of its interest burden. Brazil's improvement is even more spectacular, from a trade deficit in 1982 to a surplus expected to cover 81 per cent of its interest burden this year.

But, argues Morgan Guaranty, this trade performance is heavily dependent on American growth. And so we come back to the bitter question: whether the trade-off between falling American growth and falling American rates is going to be a favourable one.

It simply ducks this question to the impact of a one percentage point fall in each on Latin America - or anyone else, for that matter. The answer, from Morgan Guaranty and almost everybody else, is that each percentage point in world growth is more valuable to the third world than each percentage point off interest rates, in that it has a greater impact on trade balances and so on the accumulation of international debt.

But the flaws in this approach are obvious. To say that high export growth is preferable to low interest rates is equivalent to allowing debtor countries to work harder to meet the higher cost of servicing their debts. Furthermore, it gives no real answer to the critical question of the effect of one upon the other: whether a slight slowdown in the hectic pace of American recovery will trigger a substantial fall in interest rates from this year's historically high "real" levels, or whether a substantial fall in growth will not move them much.

The third explanation on offer, enlarged upon with depressing vigour by Mr Roy Batchelor in the *Economic Review* published this morning by the City University Business School, is that high real interest rates are the unavoidable price of success against inflation. Put crudely, his argument is that lower inflation has reduced the desire to save by more than it has reduced the demand for credit, and this is a continuing long-term trend.

Hence - Mr Lawson would argue - the need for governments to do their damndest to reduce that part of the demand for credit which is under their control, while simultaneously attempting to stimulate savings by tax reform. Yet he has not reaped the hoped for reward of low British interest rates.

Mr Lawson can, and does, continue to blame this on President Reagan. But that does not take the argument very far. The most important questions for Mr Lawson this week should focus on the ways he intends to bring domestic interest rates down far enough to stimulate continued, and strengthened, British growth. One way, of course, to break free of America would be to practise genuine indifference to the exchange rate.

Mr Lawson could fairly point out the limits to the approach. First, the temporary danger of taking it while Britain's international reputation is tarnished by the miners' strike. Second, the danger of doing so while oil prices are weakening. These only reinforce the basic limitation, which is that the financial markets would continue to care about the pound even if the Government did not. Therefore, there is a danger that the prospect of indifference to a falling pound would simply force back up the price Britain had to pay for internationally-traded funds.

All of which still makes it possible for Mr Lawson to argue that in happier times American rates will be lower, and the elastic between American and British rates can also be stretched further than it can be today. But are happier times really in prospect, or is the Chancellor indulging in wishful thinking about his freedom to cut interest rates? If he is caught in an exchange-rate trap, the only way to try and scramble out of it is through international co-operation, on the European scale that is at least politically possible. Policy must cope with the world as it is, not as the governments of small and open economies like Britain would wish it to be.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Brief Gatt agenda belies problems

By John Lawless

Representatives of 92 countries sit down in Geneva today for the most important world trade gathering in several years - with only a two-item agenda in front of them.

First for discussion is the appointment of council members to the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (Gatt), whose members account for 80 per cent of world trade. The second covers "its activities".

That, phrase covers the problems which have bedevilled the world economy during recession.

That simplicity of the agenda ensured that the meeting did not dissolve into a furious row before it even began. "Contracting parties", as Gatt members are known, will be free to make generalized statements. The signals their messages contain, and the reception they

get in total, will undoubtedly determine the future pattern of world trade. If things go well, senior officials acknowledge, the meeting should signify that a new Gatt round is to be held, in 1986 at the earliest, to follow up the Kennedy and Tokyo rounds of the 1960s and 1970s.

At the other extreme, acrimony could see the United States withdrawing its support for Gatt.

AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Fed fails to fine tune economy

As the economic situation in America has deteriorated, we have been told by virtually all the Wall Street economists whose works comes across my desk that the weakness of the economy since June merely represented a "lull" and that economic growth would, - for some mysterious and largely unexplained reason, resume in 1985.

This was certainly not my view: along with one or two other officials and commentators, I was increasingly concerned that the Federal Reserve's money growth freeze since May would throw the economy into a "stall out".

There was no demand for a major change in Fed policy from the battalions of Wall

Street economists, some were even talking about the dangers of inflation.

In Washington there was less complacency. Mr Donald Regan, Treasury Secretary, had been humiliated by Fed officials earlier this year when his calls for a reversal of the money growth freeze that was then becoming obvious were not only ignored but actually contradicted.

Mr Preston Martin, one of two Fed members appointed by President Reagan, campaigned openly for a major change in Fed policy.

Fed officials were told at the October 2 meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee, the supreme policy-making body of the Fed, that

they should begin to relax the administration of monetary policy, as long as the strong dollar was on an upward trend.

The result was that in early November, when the dollar fell to DM2.91, the Fed raised the federal funds rate to 9½ per cent, putting a damper on money growth and halting the downward trend of US interest rates.

The "inflation threat" argument has been completely discredited - so has the "lull" theory. What remains is yet another example of the ineptitude of Fed officials in their attempts to "fine tune" the economy.

They will have to increase

Howell leads call for Britain to become full EMS member

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Immediate British membership of the European Monetary System currency snake is urged today by a group of politicians, economists and bankers.

The group, led by Mr David Howell, Conservative MP for Guildford and former Energy Secretary, has published a study called *The Time is Ripe*.

The present time seems as favourable as any is likely to be for the United Kingdom to join, the study concludes. The traditional argument against full British membership, that the pound moves in line with changes in oil prices, is rejected on the grounds that "the oil market is expected to be reasonably stable".

Britain is, at present, a partial member of the European Monetary System. When the system came into existence in March 1979, Britain agreed, in common with the other EMS members, the put 20 per cent of her gold and foreign currency reserves into the European

Monetary Cooperation Fund, and to take part in joint intervention to support EMS parities.

The gap between economic policy and performance in Britain and West Germany, the recognized EMS leader, is far less than it was in March 1979, say the authors. Also, EMS entry at present exchange rates would not pose any significant problems for British industry, it is argued.

The members of the study group included Dr David Lomax of National Westminster Bank, Mr Leonard Dewes of Lloyds Bank, Professor Geoffrey Maynard of Chase Manhattan Bank, Mr Tad Rybczyński of Lazard Brothers, Professor Susan Strange of the London School of Economics, Mr John Pinder of the Policy Studies Institute, and Sir Frederick Warner, Conservative MEP for Somerset.

Its recommendations come at a time when there are two main



David Howell: 'Time is ripe to join'

areas of concern on the pound's stability.

Oil prices on the spot market are now \$1.50 below the official North Sea price of \$28.65 a barrel. A 75 per cent drop in spot North Sea prices last week was accompanied by a 4 per cent fall in the pound's value against the dollar.

The second source of instability arises out of the performance of the dollar. The dollar has now shrugged off the weakness experienced around the time of the election. Last week it rose above three marks for the first time since President Reagan's re-election.

Many forecasters think that the dollar has now entered its final bout of strength before a sharp fall during 1985. The stockbroking firm of James Capel, in its international bond and currency review published today, predicts that the dollar will end this year at DM3.08-3.12, and at about \$1.20 against the pound, before dropping to DM2.75-2.80 and \$1.30-1.35 during 1985.

The EMS's recent period of stability - it has been 20 months since the last realignment of parities - has coincided with dollar strength. Some observers fear that a sharp dollar fall will lead to uneven pressure on EMS currencies and create instabilities.

Optimism at CBI

The Confederation of British Industry is optimistic about economic prospects for next year, although reports from some regions suggest that the recovery is losing pace.

The CBI expects the economy to grow by 3.25 per cent in 1985, after 2.5 per cent in 1984. Manufacturing investment is expected to be up by 15 per cent, after a 13.25 per cent increase this year.

There has been an improvement in order books, with last month's export orders back to their March position, which was the best since December 1978.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Friday's close and change on week
FT-SE 100 Index: 1158.9 down 14.7
FT Index: 910.3 down 9.7
FT All Share: 548.62 up 5.21
Bargains: 21,880 up 24.82
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 104.63 down 0.81
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1220.30 up 32.38
Tokyo closed
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 1098.04 up 24.25
Amsterdam: 175.8 up 1.5
Sydney: AO Index: 770.1 down 12.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 1085.6 up 7.4

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Chamberlain Phipps, Dunhill Holdings, Erskine House, Property Partnership, Sarasota Technology, Sterling Guaranty Trust and Volex Group. Final: H Fennell and Radio City (Sound of Merseyside).

TOMORROW - Interims: Allied-Lyons, Beecham Group, Century Oils Group, Channel Tunnel Investments, CML Microsystems, Courtauld, De Beers Consolidated Mines, The Investment Company, Parkland Textiles, Rothmans International and TR Property Investment Trust. Final: John Carr, ICL and Scottish and Mercantile Investment.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: BPB Industries, Brickhouse Dudley, Cable and Wireless, Carless Capel & Leonard, Evans of Leeds, Henderson, Administration, International Thomson Organisation (third quarter), H & G Second Dual Trust, Monks Investment Trust, Mountview Estates and Steinberg Group. Final: Cronite Group and WEPC.

THURSDAY - Interims: Basset Foods, Celsion Industries, Dawson International, Deim Group, Habitat, Mothercare, Hargreaves Group, Humphries Holdings, Radland, Scapa Group, 800 Group and Trifus. Final: Thomas Borthwick & Sons, Morland and Company, Royal Bank of Scotland Group and United Wire Group.

FRIDAY - Interims: Castings, Freshbake Foods Group, Arthur Henriques, and Highgate & Job Group. Final: Tyne Tees Television.

Banks 'should issue own notes'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Banks and building societies should be allowed to issue their own notes and the Bank of England's powers over the banking system curtailed, according to the Adam Smith Institute, the right-wing research group.

In a memorandum to Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, the institute urges a fundamental rethink of banking policy. It says that Britain is getting a bad deal from its highly concentrated banking system, that tight regulation has led to reduced competition, worse service and less choice and that the time is ripe for "radical review of the

regime within which British banks have to operate."

The institute, which usually advocates *laissez-faire* free-market policies, holds up Scottish banking in the late 18th and early 19th centuries as a shining example. Free for all but minimal restrictions and isolated from the activities of any central bank, it was the engine behind Scotland's remarkable growth during that period, the institute claims.

It would like the Government to work towards promoting such a system, which it says brought monetary stability and

economic growth. The institute argues that the Bank of England in its privileged position has periodically been guilty in history of seriously oversteering its notes and causing recurrent bouts of inflation while private enterprise banks cannot escape the consequences of such irresponsibility.

A first step could be allowing Scottish banks to issue their own notes and preventing the Bank of England from doing so.

The institute also advocates removing barriers to entry to the banking system and restrictions on forming new banks.

Nuclear Fuels set for privatization

By David Walker

Pressure on the Government for a statement on the future of British Nuclear Fuels is likely to grow after a disclosure from the company that obstacles to its privatization have been overcome.

Mr Con Ailday, BNFL's chief executive, said at the weekend that the Department of Energy was no longer insisting on guarantees in raising loan capital.

The need for loan guarantees had been a stumbling block to BNFL's privatization, with the

question paying for the clear-up and disposal of nuclear waste deposited at Sellafield, before 1971, when BNFL was formed. The Government can, under the original legislation which hived off BNFL from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, dispose of up to 49 per cent of its ownership.

A spokesman for the company yesterday said that privatization was a decision for the Government, as the sole shareholder and the regulatory authority for BNFL.

The spokesman said that financial responsibility for disposing of radioactive wastes was "now settled in principle". The bulk of the expense, which he estimated in millions, would be borne by the Ministry of Defence and the UKAEA.

Most of the waste had been generated by the British atomic weapons production programme and by the UKAEA acting as an agent for the Central Electricity Generating Board, he said.

Turnover up by £165.3m to £852.8m (24%)
Pre-tax profit up by £4.8m to £17.1m (39.5%)
Earnings per share up 41.5% - Dividend up 28.6%

INTERIM RESULTS

(unaudited)

	28 weeks to 10/11/84	28 weeks to 12/11/83	52 weeks to 28/4/84
	£'000	£'000	£'000
		restated	
Turnover (excluding VAT)	852,772	687,500	1,387,023
Trading profit	18,882	13,904	31,066
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	17,074	12,238	28,306
Profit on ordinary activities after tax	13,924	9,445	24,046
Profit for the period	13,816	9,261	21,720
Dividend	2.25p	1.75p	4.75p
Earnings per share	5.8p	4.1p	10.375p



The Dee Corporation PLC

Silbury Court, 418 Silbury Boulevard, Milton Keynes MK9 2NB.
Tel: 0908 607171

GATEWAY · CARREFOUR · WELLWORTH · LINFOOD

Maxwell Newton

Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year
1	BANKS DISCOUNT HP	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Smith St Aubyn	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chas Allen	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Lon Scot Fin	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Hill Samuel	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Brown Shipley	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	First Nat Finance	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Mason	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Allied Irish	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Schroders	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Clive	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Blue Circle	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	British Johnson	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Brownlie	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Marshall (Halsan)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Roberts Adlard	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Benford Concrete	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Harland-Scott	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Byatt	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Northampton Brick	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	CHEMICALS, PLASTICS	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Halstead (James)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Coatite	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Phyca	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Canning (W)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Stewart Plastic	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Mickson	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Verolac Chem	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Castles Bros	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Rowland	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Brent Chem	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	INDUSTRIALS A-D	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Bath & Portland	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Derwent Stamping	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Crown House	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Brooke Tool	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Rehco	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Concentric	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Blundell-Perin	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Carver (R)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	BETEC	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Domestic Int	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS					
Stock out- standing £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only yld %	Gro Res yld

SHORTS						
Stock out- standing	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year	
1011a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1012a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1013a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1014a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1015a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1016a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1017a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1018a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1019a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1020a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1021a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1022a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1023a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1024a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1025a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1026a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1027a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1028a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1029a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1030a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1031a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1032a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1033a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1034a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1035a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1036a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1037a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1038a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1039a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1040a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1041a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1042a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1043a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1044a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1045a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1046a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1047a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1048a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1049a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1050a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1051a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1052a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1053a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1054a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1055a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1056a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1057a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1058a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1059a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1060a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1061a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1062a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1063a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1064a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1065a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1066a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1067a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1068a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1069a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1070a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1071a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1072a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1073a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1074a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1075a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1076a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1077a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1078a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1079a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1080a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1081a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1082a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1083a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1084a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1085a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1086a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1087a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1088a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1089a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1090a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1091a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1092a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1093a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1094a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1095a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1096a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1097a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1098a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1099a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1100a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1101a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1102a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1103a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1104a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1105a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1106a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1107a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1108a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1109a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1110a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1111a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1112a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1113a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1114a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1115a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1116a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1117a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1118a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1119a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1120a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1121a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1122a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1123a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1124a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1125a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1126a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1127a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1128a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1129a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1130a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1131a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1132a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1133a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1134a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1135a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1136a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1137a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1138a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1139a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1140a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1141a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1142a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1143a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1144a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1145a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1146a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1147a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1148a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1149a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1150a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1151a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1152a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1153a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1154a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1155a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1156a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1157a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1158a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1159a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1160a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1161a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1162a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1163a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1164a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1165a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1166a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1167a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1168a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1169a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1170a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1171a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1172a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1173a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1174a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1175a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1176a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1177a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1178a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1179a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1180a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1181a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1182a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1183a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1184a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1185a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1186a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1187a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1188a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1189a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1190a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1191a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1192a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1193a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1194a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1195a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1196a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1197a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1198a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1199a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2
1200a	Times	19%	1982	107%	+14,854	0.2

MEDIUMS						
Stock out- standing	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year	
1562	Each	17 1/2	1990	137	11,284	
1563	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1564	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1565	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1566	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1567	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1568	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1569	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1570	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1571	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1572	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1573	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1574	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1575	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1576	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1577	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1578	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1579	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1580	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1581	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1582	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1583	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1584	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1585	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1586	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1587	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1588	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1589	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1590	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1591	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1592	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1593	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1594	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1595	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1596	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1597	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1598	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1599	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1600	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1601	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1602	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1603	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1604	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1605	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1606	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1607	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1608	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1609	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1610	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1611	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1612	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1613	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1614	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1615	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1616	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1617	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1618	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1619	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1620	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1621	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1622	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1623	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1624	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1625	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1626	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1627	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1628	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1629	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1630	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1631	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1632	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1633	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1634	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1635	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1636	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1637	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1638	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1639	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1640	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1641	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1642	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1643	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1644	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1645	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1646	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1647	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1648	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1649	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1650	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1651	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1652	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1653	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1654	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1655	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1656	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1657	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1658	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1659	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1660	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1661	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1662	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1663	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1664	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1665	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1666	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1667	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1668	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1669	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1670	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1671	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1672	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1673	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1674	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1675	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1676	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1677	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1678	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1679	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1680	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1681	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1682	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1683	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1684	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1685	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1686	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1687	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1688	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1689	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1690	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1691	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1692	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1693	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1694	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1695	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1696	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1697	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1698	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1699	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	
1700	Each	100	1990	189	10,776	

277 1/2	Trans	15 1/2	1988	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
---------	-------	--------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

UNDATED						
Stock out- standing	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year	
1067m	Treco R.	2% 1988	106%	4%	1,674	4.84
277m	Treco R.	2% 1990	92%	+	2,175	4.58
1038m	Treco R.	3% 1986	82%	+	3,723	3.73
346m	Treco R.	2% 2001	95%	+	1,46	4.45
941m	Treco R.	2% 2003	97%	+	2,935	3.40
1015m	Treco R.	2% 2005	101%	+	1,894	3.38
457m	Treco R.	2% 2009	97%	+	3,540	3.36
777m	Treco R.	2% 2011	100%	+	2,435	3.23
830m	Treco R.	2% 2016	94%	+	2,426	3.21
820m	Treco R.	2% 2020	82%	+	2,171	3.10

INDEXED						
Stock out- standing	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year	
1,124.2m	Added Lyons	188	-5	6.7	5.8	
1,407.0m	Steel	433	+3	15.8	3.9	
173.4m	Bell (Arthur)	100	8	8.9	4.9	
1,505.0m	Bowman	38	+2	..	..
8.2m	Goodman	70	..	..	..
50.1m	Spencer (Matthew)	222	-2	10.5	4.3	
82.5m	Bulfinch (H P)	120	+10	7.4	6.4	
18.1m	Clark (Matthew)	450	+6	17.1	4.1	

BREWERIES						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

ELECTRICALS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year
1	BANKS DISCOUNT HP	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Smith St Aubyn	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chas Allen	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Lon Scot Fin	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Hill Samuel	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Brown Shipley	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	First Nat Finance	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Mason	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Allied Irish	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Schroders	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Clive	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Blue Circle	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	British Johnson	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Brownlie	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Marshall (Halsan)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Roberts Adlard	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Benford Concrete	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Harland-Scott	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Byatt	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Northampton Brick	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	CHEMICALS, PLASTICS	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Halstead (James)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Coatite	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Phyca	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Canning (W)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Stewart Plastic	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Mickson	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Verolac Chem	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Castles Bros	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Rowland	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Brent Chem	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	INDUSTRIALS A-D	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Bath & Portland	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Derwent Stamping	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Crown House	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Brooke Tool	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Rehco	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Concentric	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Blundell-Perin	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Carver (R)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	BETEC	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Domestic Int	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

205.20	Magnat & South	148	+4	6.7	4.5	18
23.20	Manders	180	--	10.0	8.3	8
58.90	Marchmont	258	+8	13.5	5.5	7
35.20	Marshalls (Hull)	226	+3	11.4	5.1	7
5,635,000	Mey & Hooper	92	+1	5.4	5.5	3
129.40	Meyer Int	88	-3	6.8	8.8	8
1,250,000	Miller (Shaw)	20	--	--	--	--
15.60	Mork (A)	128	-2	9.3	7.4	8
	Mork (A) Total	715	0-9	18.9	7.4	8

SHORTS						
Stock out- standing	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year	
23,000	Power (C&S) 87 1/2	+7 1/2	-8	15	12 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
300,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3,040,000	Pharmacia 100	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,000						

MEDIUMS						
Stock out- standing	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year	
297.85	ACCO NY Shaver	522	-	-	409.17	
18.00	Academy of Art	10	-	-	18.00	
18.00	Aesopson	30	-	-	7.8	
17.30	Affiliated	175	-	-	17.30	
3,000.00	Alcan Chemical	44	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	
16.20	Alcan Chemical	35	-	-	2.4	

CABLES AND TV						
Stock out- standing	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year	
23.96	Anglo TV 'A'	179	+	32.7	8.8	
3,691,000	Anglo TV 'B'	91	-1	6.8	7.2	
26.7	Anglo TV 'C'	57	+	10.5	10.5	
45.46	MTV 'A'	292	+	28.8	7.8	
7.02	MTV 'B'	111	+	11.5	6.8	
68.55	TSN	352	+	2.1		

DRAPERY AND STORES						
Stock out- standing	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year	
5,633,000	Aquascutum 'A'	814	+	2.9	4.7	
22.46	Scotsman (Larnach) 'A'	191	-2	4.7	36	
26.7	Scotsman (Larnach) 'B'	191	+	4.7	36	
2,780,000	Brownie 'A'	50	+	6.8	7.1	
26.7	Brownie 'B'	50	+	6.8	7.1	
21.56	Brooks Brothers	175	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	
1,542,000	Brooks Brothers	262	+	8.7	8.1	

32.94s	Empire Stores	88		1.8	2.0	22.5
618.00s	Emporium Clothing	28	-1			10.0
7.18s	First Nat'l	79				1.0
3,384.00s	Ford (Harris)	23	+1	4.3	8.9	24.0
1,441.00s	Formalizer	4	-	7.9	6.4	71.0
61.61s	Foster Bros	132		6.7	4.3	14.0
110.35s	General	756		1.0	0.7	10.0
5,129.00s	Giffert (Lus)	82	+8			1.0
55.46s	Girt (St)	154	-6	4.3	2.8	11.0
9,863.00s	Goldberg (A)	55	+2	2.9	5.2	10.0
81.77s	Graham	136		9.9	9.7	10.0
3,394.00s	QWS	659	-12	22.9	3.7	12.0
1,258.00s	Do 'A'	621	+10	29.9	9.5	12.0
406.25s	Habitat Mothercare	284	-10	8.5	2.4	24.0
231.35s	Harris (Lewinsky)	292		5.2	2.6	13.0
5,159.00s	Harris (Lewinsky)	292		5.2	2.6	13.0

INDEXED						
Stock out- standing	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year	
96.90c	Home Churn	300	+	1	22.9	
454.1c	House Of Fraser	302	+	+15	32.2	
5,995.00c	House Of Loratos	300	+	..	12.4	
2,624.00c	Jonas (Estate)	74	+	..	16.5	
17.5c	Ladies Price	31	+	..	11.4	
14.10c	Lee Cooper	318	+	..	6.5	
7,167.00c	Liberty	129	+	..	7.5	
5,185.00c	Liverpool Wigour	120	+	..	38.1	
11.25c	Marks & Spencer	181	+	..	20.0	
457.0c	Marcus John	121	+	..	4.3	
6,262.00c	MFI	232	+	+12	11.5	
10.5c	Millicent Latture	121	+	..	9.9	
34c	Moss Bros	349	+	..	8.2	
18.9c	NHS Hosiery	120	+	..	27.9	
	NHS Garments	120	+	..	4.1	
	NHS Garments	120	+	..	4.1	
	NHS Garments	120	+	..	4.1	

BREWERIES						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

ELECTRICALS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin, Today. Dealings End, Dec 7. Contango Day, Dec 10. Settlement Day, Dec 17.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

FINANCE AND LAND						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

FOODS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

HOTELS AND CATERERS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

INDUSTRIALS A-D						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

INDUSTRIALS E-K						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

INDUSTRIALS L-R						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

INDUSTRIALS S-Z						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

OIL						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

OVERSEAS TRADERS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTG						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

PROPERTY						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

SHIPPING						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

SHOES AND LEATHER						
Capitalization	Company	Price Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year

Capitalization	Company	Price last Friday	Chg on Friday	Chg on week	Chg on month	Chg on year
						P/E
7,757,000	Ch Ind	48	..	-3	27	60
1,551,000	Chambers & B	50	..	..	48	87
1,750,000	Chambers & P	40	..	-12	11	81
18,000	Chas Ind	470	..	..	31	82
3,945,000	Chemical Title	..	..	..	1	82
10,000	Ches Ind	491	..	..	32	88
10,000	Ches Ind	491	..	..	32	88
177,700	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,250,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
4,400,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
11,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,200,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85	28
1,000,000	Ches & Sons	330	..	..	85</	

GILT-EDGED MARKET

Trend reversal likely after BT share offer

R. L. Thomas

The decline in institutional liquidity in the last couple of months and the forthcoming British Telecom offer for sale have weakened the technical position in the gilt-edged market. Indeed, some of the selling of index-linked gilt-edged stocks in the past two weeks may have been induced by the need for liquidity to apply for British Telecom. This weakening is now ending and looks likely to be reversed.

During the third quarter of the year, the liquidity of life offices and pension funds fluctuated between 4 per cent and 4½ per cent of total assets, compared with a normal minimum of about 3 per cent. Institutional liquidity, following heavy purchases of gilt-edged stock in October and early November, is estimated to have declined to about 3½ per cent, only £1,000 million above a normal minimum.

The prospective tightness of liquidity has already been offset by much reduced buying and the receipt of large gilt-edged dividends of £800 million last week.

Some 47 per cent of the British Telecom issue has been reserved for the main financial institutions who have agreed to underwrite the issue. These priority applications, however, will give institutions a BT weighting in their British equity portfolios of only just over one-third of its 4½ per cent weighting in the FT-Actuaries all-share index. So many institutions will apply for further shares.

If there is no reduction in the 415 million shares provisionally allocated for the proposed separate offerings in the US, Canada and Japan, and if BT staff take up their 300 million share allocation in full, fewer than 900 million shares will be generally available in Britain.

These will require initial subscriptions of £450 million. Even if institutions acquired all these shares, BT's weighting in their portfolios would still average less than two-thirds of its weight in the FT-Actuaries all share index, because the index includes the Government's holding of 49.8 per cent in BT.

The institutions may not, however, acquire many of the generally available shares. The

issue seems to have had an unusual impact on the relatively small private investor who may well successfully subscribe for most of the unallocated shares and not wish to sell much stock acquired at all quickly.

So there is a very strong possibility that the institutions will not be able to acquire more than a fraction of the BT stock they would like. Many of the funds they have earmarked for BT will be available for investment elsewhere.

One of the largest subscriptions in recent years was the STC issue in October 1982, when applications amounted to almost £2.75 billion compared with shares on offer of only £210 million. Cheques for £2.5 billion were presented and, as the issue spanned a mid-month banking make-up, it was possible to estimate that fully £1.75 billion came from bank overdrafts.

Estimates of BT's oversubscription continue to rise and it is conceivable that subscriptions for the freely available shares could exceed £5 billion. The returned cheques from the offer will be sent out on December 6, almost a week before the banking make-up on December 12, but not all the cheques will have been cleared. So there may be some small effect on the mid-December money supply figures.

Fears that short-term interest rates may rise, at least temporarily, over the issue are exaggerated. Not only will the shortage be spread over a week but there are many ways that it can be relieved by the Bank of England.

After the completion of the BT issue, liquidity which is no longer needed to finance applications will be available for the market: £400 million of this will be accounted for by the call on 9½ per cent Exchequer 1998, the current tap, which is now virtually exhausted. However, the empty calendar for calls outstanding on new issues until mid-January combined with the immediate outlook for continuing weakness in US interest rates, should underpin the gilt-edged market for the rest of this year.

The author is economics partner at W Greenwell & Co.

ORDINARY SHARES

New dawn for the composites

Brian Cordrey

Clients of Savory Mills have been well aware for years of our bullish views on the outlook for composite insurance companies. We have seen the issue as a simple one: of an imbalance between the supply and demand for non-life insurance. Following the financial crisis in 1974, the big British composites rapidly rebuilt their balance sheets by raising substantial sums of capital on the Stock Exchange. Nevertheless, with high levels of inflation the companies were unable to finance their premium growth from retained earnings and at the same time operate on their traditionally high solvency margins. Investors were faced with a seemingly endless series of rights issues despite the fact that in comparison with their US counterparts their balance sheets were strong.

The period of very poor share price performance was brought to an end by the Allianz dawn raid for Eagle Star. Overnight, managements were faced with a new discipline. With rising stockmarkets, overcapacity had become memory. But excess capacity remained worldwide with high interest rates attracting new players. Profits had to fall until capacity was sufficiently reduced to bring about equilibrium. This process is now completed in such a way that minimal returns, if any, are now being produced by many companies.

For the first time in years, we can see the conditions are in

place for the beginning next year of a number of years of large earnings recovery. Insurance premium rates have been rising in the largest market, the United States, for some while during 1984 and the momentum is accelerating. It takes time for improved profits to flow through as premiums are earned from the higher rates applied throughout companies' portfolios as policies are renewed.

Professional investors have rightly become sceptical of optimistic earnings forecasts. A mood of realism now prevails and this is a solid basis for us to be confident that the sector will now prove more rewarding to the investor.

We expect the sector to show a strong performance over the year-end and early 1985 as investors anticipate the long-

awaited recovery. Further, next year may well see the US institutions investing in force when they appreciate the relative attraction of the companies compared with their US counterparts.

Commercial Union may prove to be one of the better investments in the stock market in 1985. We believe that the major technical reserve exercise carried out by CU which has so depressed earnings is probably largely complete. With an asset backing of approaching £4 a share, the current share price is on a 58 per cent discount.

The solvency margin is higher now than it was at the peak of the 1972 bull market and compares very favourably with the typical large US property casualty insurance company. While a maintained

dividend cannot be guaranteed and will most likely remain uncovered next year, it will be approximately covered by life earnings and comfortably covered by life profits and investment income generated from shareholders' funds.

In other words, the reason for cutting the dividend would have to be based on an expectation that no financial return at all was in prospect on the group's non-life operations.

Reading through Savory's Insurance Annuals (which date back to 1919 and provide a unique record of British quoted insurance companies' results), it is interesting to see that we have to go back to the years of the great depression to read of dividend cuts by the composites. Unless investment values fall very significantly we do not see why CU or any of the other composites should follow an excellent dividend record with a cut.

For the more cautious, General Accident, which is also heavily involved in the US market, should show important gains and the shares should prove an attractive investment. The potential investor should be aware that the price of shares and dividends paid to shareholders may fall as well as rise. It is important that anyone wishing to invest should consult a professional adviser first.

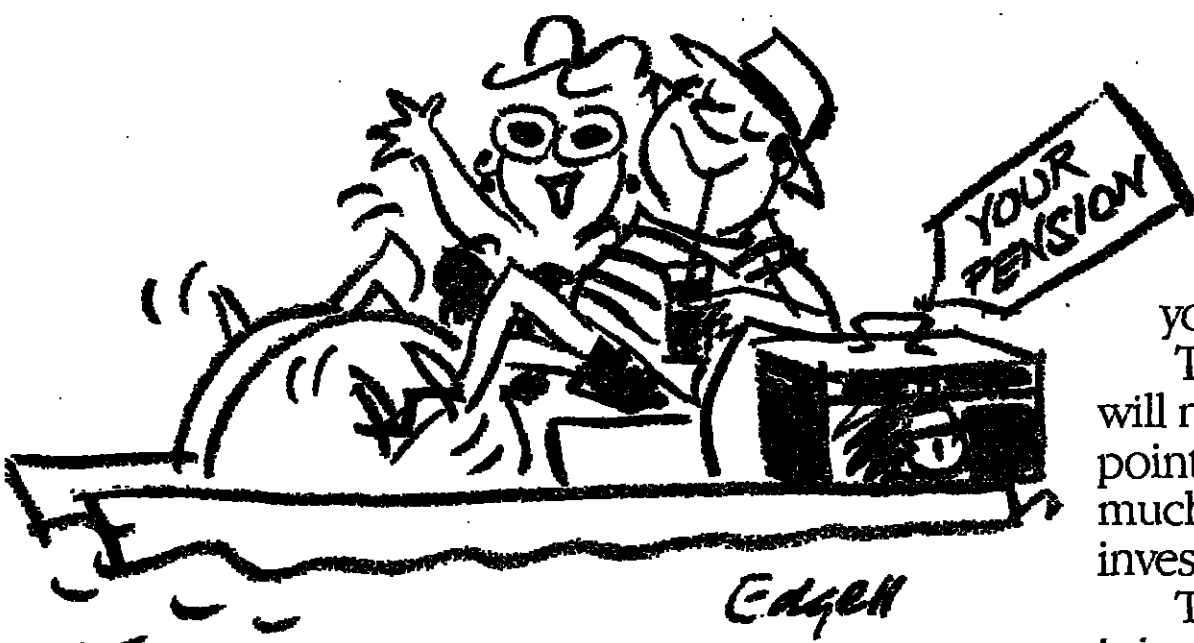
The author is the partner responsible for insurance at E B Savory Mills & Co.

PRETAX PROFITS (£m)

	1982	1983	1984(E)	1985(E)	1986(E)
Commercial Union	21.5	9.3	-46	53	190
General Accident	44.5	85.5	19	72	150
Guardian Royal Exchange	105.2	122.1	117	134	175
Royal Insurance	96.5	98.4	29	72	210
Sun Alliance	55.5	73.4	47	82	140
TOTAL	325.5	368.8	166	413	885

*Including Phoenix from August, 1984

Will the Government's new 'portable' pensions proposals affect your standard of living when you retire?



It all depends - on a number of things, including how much you're prepared to contribute towards your pension.

So what, broadly speaking, is the Government proposing?

The main proposals

You will no longer be compelled to belong to your employer's pension scheme. Instead, you'll be able to take out your own pension scheme and move it with you from job to job. What has become known as a 'portable' pension which is personal to you.

Of course, you may decide to leave things as they are and stay inside your employer's scheme. And, to be frank, we think most people are going to, because a good occupational scheme will still be the best solution for the majority of employees.

And some drawbacks

If, nevertheless, you opt for a 'portable' pension, your employer won't have to go on contributing directly towards it. Since his

contributions to an occupational scheme are usually quite a bit more than yours, this is quite a drawback.

The final level of your 'portable' pension will not depend on how much you earn at the point of retirement. It will be based on how much you have paid into it and how well it is invested.

There will be no built-in life cover as there is in most occupational schemes at present. You will have to stump up extra.

The Prudential's booklet explains

The Pru is convinced that as many people as possible should become aware of the changes in store. Now, before it's too late. That's why we've published a free booklet which explains what the Government has in mind, and expresses our views, too.

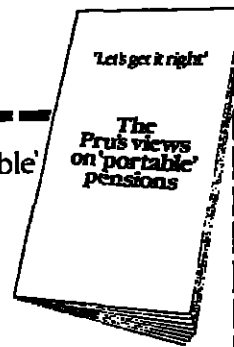
For instance, the Pru believes that the present pensions structure could be adjusted to allow a considerable degree of 'portability'. The Government, on the other hand, proposes a radical re-shaping which we are certain would create needless extra costs.

Get a copy of "The Pru's views on 'portable' pensions" and you'll see what we mean. As the largest life and pensions firm in the UK we can fairly claim to be both realistic and objective. Once you've read the booklet, think it over - and then have your say.

After all, it's your pension we're talking about!

For your free copy of "The Pru's views on 'portable' pensions", telephone: Teledata 01-200 0200, or write to Prudential (GP), Freepost, London EC1B 1PD. Please be clear - this is a booklet for your information. There will be no follow up by the Prudential.

Name _____
Address _____



PRUDENTIAL

Your pension. Let's get it right.

NATIONAL Girobank

National Girobank announces that with effect from 23rd November 1984

Base Rate

Its base rate was reduced from 10% to 9½%

Deposit Accounts

The rate of interest payable on deposit accounts is 7% per annum

10 Milk Street LONDON EC2V 8JH

GULF OIL CORPORATION SELLS PRINCIPAL TRADING BUSINESS TO GTOCO N.V.

Gulf Oil Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Chevron Corporation, announces the sale of the principal trading business of Gulf Oil Trading Company to GTOCO N.V. The sale includes crude oil and refined product trading contracts and related operations, supply contracts other than those related to the Gulf system, and foreign nonmarine lubricant activities. GTOCO N.V. is completely independent of Gulf Oil and Chevron.

A newly organized International Trading and Marine Division, headed by Thom P. Garrett, is responsible for the operation of the portions of Gulf's trading division not included in the sale - notably oil trading in support of Gulf's worldwide production, refining and marketing operations, West African trading activities, and sales of marine fuels and lubricants.

This new Division, with more than 200 experienced employees, has U.S. offices in Houston, New York City and New Orleans; and foreign offices including London, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Hamilton, Bermuda; Hong Kong; Mexico City; Ireland; Jakarta, Indonesia; and Balboa, Panama. Gulf marine fuels and lubricants are available in more than 250 ports.



Gulf Oil Corporation

USM REVIEW

Fears over membership costs

The USM is in danger of becoming too expensive. Mr Brian Winterlood, one of the junior market's most active supporters, is among those who are watching with some concern the increasing cost of its membership.

Price of a share quote can, of course, vary enormously. At one extreme is the massive British Telecom flotation which is costing £200 million. At the other, is the mere £3,000 each it costs to join the USM.

But for run-of-the-mill floatations the gap between a full listing and USM has narrowed dramatically since the second

string market was born four years ago.

The cost of a USM launch nowadays is between £300,000 and £400,000. Access Satellite International, last week's controversial newcomer, which came to market via a reverse takeover, paid £340,000 for the privilege.

Mr Winterlood, a partner in Bisgood Bishop & Co., the jobbers, believes the escalating price of a USM presence could deter some companies from coming to the market or tempt them on to the fringe over-the-counter markets which, through the Business Expansion Scheme, have already syphoned off many potential USM recruits.

Any quoted company, fully listed or USM, does not qualify, thanks to some quirk of

Government thinking, for the BES tax benefits. But an over the counter stock collects these perks.

Mr Winterlood believes the cost gap between a full or USM listing has already narrowed considerably. "The cost of a USM could kill the goose which is laying the golden egg", he said.

Professional fees, charged by accountants and solicitors, represent the main element of the USM cost structure. There is possibly a danger that these fees have outstripped the original, greenfield or infant business concept which encouraged the birth of the market.

Like other USM supporters, Mr Winterlood is pleased with the market's progress in its first four years' existence. But if the

USM had not been excluded from the BES it "would have had new issues coming out of its ears".

Eventually he believes the USM and over-the-counter markets will be drawn much more closely together. Indeed, he sees a three-tier market evolving with fully listed, USM and over-the-counter stocks making up the three layers.

But if the USM does grow closer to the over-the-counter market, Mr Winterlood wonders just how many of the licensed dealers now operating in the fringe markets would have the muscle to survive in direct competition with stock exchange members.

Derek Pain

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div dividend	Div yield % P/E
7,000,000	A & M News	17	0	0.15	0.9
6,000,000	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
5,000,000	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
4,000,000	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
3,000,000	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
2,000,000	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
1,000,000	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
500,000	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
250,000	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
125,000	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
62,500	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
31,250	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
15,625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
7,812	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
3,906	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
1,953	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
976	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
488	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
244	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
122	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
61	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
30	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
15	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
7	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
3	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
1	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.5	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.25	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.03125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.015625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0078125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00390625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.001953125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0009765625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00048828125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000244140625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0001220703125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00006103515625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000030517578125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000152587890625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000762939453125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000003814697265625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000019073486328125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000095367431640625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000476837158203125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000002384185791015625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000011920928955078125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000059604644775390625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000298023223876953125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000001490116119384765625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000007450580596923828125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000037252902984619140625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000186264514923095703125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000931322574615478515625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000004656612873077392578125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000023283064365386962890625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000116415321826934814453125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000582076609134674072265625	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000002910383045673370361328125	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000145519152283668518059375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000727595761418342590296875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000003637978807091712951484375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000018189894035458559757421875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000090949470177292798787109375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000454747350886493993935546875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000002273736754432469969677734375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000011368683772162349848388671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000056843418860811744241943359375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000284217094304058721209716796875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000142108547152029360604883984375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000007105427357601468030244196971875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000003552713678800734015122098489375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000017763568394003670075610492446875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000088817841970018350378052462234375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000444089209850091751890262311171875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000022204460492504587594513115589375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000011102230246252293797275577946875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000555111512312614689863788897234375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000002775557561563073449318944486171875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000001387778780781536724659472243089375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000006938893903907683623297361215446875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000034694469519538418116486806077234375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000173472347597692090582434030386171875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000086736173798846045291221015193089375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000433680868994230226456105075965446875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000002168404344971151132280525379827234375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000010842021724855755661402626899136171875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000005421010862427877830701313449568089375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000027105054312139389153506567247840446875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000135525271560696945767532836239202234375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000677626357803484728837664181196011171875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000338813178901722364418832090598005589375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000001694065894508611822094160452990027946875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000847032947250430591047080226495013971875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000042351647362521529552354011324750989375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000002117582368126076277977601010863389375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000001058791184063038138888850283118774734375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000529395592031519069444425141559389375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000264697796015759534722212570779693589375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000001323488980078797673611106353898467946875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000006617444900393988368055531769494734375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000330872245019699418402777658474734375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000016543612250984970920138882923734375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000082718061254924854600694414618671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000000413590306274622273003472073093389375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000000206795153137311135017103536546946875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000001033975765686555675085517677309734375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000000051698788284327778754275883886546946875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000002584939414216388937523944429432734375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000000012924697071081944468761972212163671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000646234853554097223437808610863389375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000323117426777048611171904040432734375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000000001615587133885243055859520202163671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000000008077935669427152777977601010863389375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000000004038967834713576388988800505432734375	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000020194839173567881944444002527163671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000000001009741958678422222220012613671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000005048709793392111111100063183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000002524354896696055555500031593671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000001262177448348277777750001593671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000631088724174138888875000079683671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000000000003155443620870694444437500003984183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000000000001577721810435472222218750000199209183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000007888609052177361111109375000009960459183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000394430452608855555546875000004980225959183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000001972152263044277777234375000002490112959183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000098607613152138888811718750000012450562959183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000004930380657606944444589375000000622528147959183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000246519032880347222222946875000000311264073959183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000001232595164401736111114734375000000155632036959183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000061629758220086855555236718750000000778160183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000003081487911004342777771183671875000000038908009183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000015407439555021713888885918367187500000001945400459183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000000077037197775010869444429591836718750000000097270022959183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000003851859888750543472222147959183671875000000004863501147959183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000000019259299443752717361111073959183671875000000002431750573959183671671875	Admiral	120	0	1.5	1.25
0.0000000000					

IAAF reject plan to alter Olympic timetable for benefit of television

By Pat Butcher

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has rejected a plan, criticised by Sebastian Coe, the double Olympic 1,500 metres champion, to change the 1988 Olympic timetable, to fit in with United States television prime time requirements.

The Seoul Olympic Organising Committee for the 1988 Games wants to maximise its sale of television rights to American networks, which demanded that some of the more "glamorous" athletics, swimming and gymnastics events be moved to the morning, so that with a 14-hour time difference, they could be broadcast to the United States in the early evening.

The sums offered for coverage with such changes have been reported as high as \$750 million, with around \$200 million offered for coverage with the alterations.

Coe was addressing an Olympic media symposium in Lausanne yesterday when news of the IAAF's decision came through from its council meeting in Canberra. He said he felt that the people who organize timetables already failed to take athletics' wishes into

consideration. He referred to the marathons run "in burning heat" in Los Angeles this summer.

But the IAAF had evidently already listened to similar advice from its constituent members, and the International Olympic Committee can do little but abide by the IAAF decision, which president Dr Primo Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan

Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan Nebiolo said he would soon give in greater detail to Juan



Patricia McDonald, of Jamaica, who scored 39 times from 47 attempts, contests possession with Maureen Hall (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Secret weapon to scream about

The cheering from 5,000 screaming schoolgirls was at its high a pitch you thought that there was something seriously amiss with your hearing, as England met Jamaica to fight for the Sugar International netball trophy at Wembley on Saturday.

And the match itself turned out to be a real scream classic. But the Jamaican players were easy to read. You know how it is, when you are 5-0 down at half-time, or have been bowled out for 50 runs. You look at your team and say: "Well, lads, looks like the plan's working. We've managed to kill them into a false sense of security, eh?"

That could only be the reason why Jamaica allowed England to stroll into a 14-3 lead after the first quarter. The cheering reached a high above the state as Helen Cadman, England's calm vegetarian ice maiden of a goal-shooter, reached high above the heads of her opponents and showed classiness in her shooting, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

It was then that the Jamaicans unveiled their secret weapon. At 11 goals ahead, they put in a new goal-shooter, and a versatile Joel Currier, 5,000 to make the event look like a tedious mismatch.

Allott's injury worry clouds Test horizon for England

From Richard Streeton, Bombay

The compensation, however, was that the players have also learned how hospitable Indians are to their guests, how elastic their time can be about sport and what hard work, it is to play cricket in this fascinating country. On the field, the players have become acclimatised to the heat, dust and glare, off the field they have fulfilled their roles as ambassadors in public and seem to have gelled together happily in private. It has not been possible to say these things of all recent England touring sides.

Though the dreadfully flat pitch at Rajkot mitigated against proper cricket, David Gower, the England captain, was rightly gratified at the team's approach to the tour. This was crucial after the Ahmedabad setback, and the way Fowler and Robinson buckled down and made crickets was impressive.

Everyone in the first five has now made runs, and Moxon and Cowdrey, hitherto kept in the wings, will have their chance to challenge for places in the zonal game on December 12. The only disappointment on Saturday concerned the failure of Edmondson, Ellison, Marks and to a lesser extent, Dowdell, to make scores when England shifted their batting order in the second innings, with the fixture in its death throes.

England had pencilled in Allott, Cowans and Ellison as their quick bowlers before Allott's back problem arose. Foster has recovered from a severe side strain and would play if Allott is unfit but he has not shown the same steadiness in line as Allott. Ellison swung the ball a little at Rajkot when, for the first time on the tour, he had use of a virtually

new ball and I suspect this has not gone unnoticed by Gower, England's probable team in training.

Fowler, Robinson, Gaining, Gower, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Vengasakar completed the first double century ever scored outside Tests by an Indian in his own country against an England touring side on Saturday when the proceedings were more academic than usual, even in this land where cricket is not a competitive pastime.

Just as England were about to lose, a new ball was introduced. Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Gower, Fowler, Lamb, Ellison, Marks, Cowans, Edmondson, Allott and Cowans.

Champion is seeded after Lendl

Melbourne, (AFP) Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, was yesterday named as the seeded player to defend the Wimbledon title.

Wimbledon, the defending champion from Sweden, in the Australian Open which begins here today. The original top seed, John McEnroe is injured, and Jimmy Connors was unwilling to step in to replace the injured player.

The defending champion, Martina Navratilova, is the women's top seed, while her fellow American Chris Evert is No 2. Wilander's Davis Cup team mate, Joachim Nystrom, is third seed, Johan Kriek of the United States, is fourth and the Australian, Pat Cash, is fifth seed.

McEnroe, 1, Lendl (Czech) 2, C. Wilander (Sweden) 3, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 4, J. Kriek (USA) 5, P. Cash (Australia) 6, V. Navratilova (Czech) 7, J. McEnroe (USA) 8, J. Connors (USA) 9, J. Evert (USA) 10, J. Wilander (Sweden) 11, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 12, J. Kriek (USA) 13, P. Cash (Australia) 14, V. Navratilova (Czech) 15, J. McEnroe (USA) 16, J. Connors (USA) 17, J. Evert (USA) 18, J. Wilander (Sweden) 19, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 20, J. Kriek (USA) 21, P. Cash (Australia) 22, V. Navratilova (Czech) 23, J. McEnroe (USA) 24, J. Connors (USA) 25, J. Evert (USA) 26, J. Wilander (Sweden) 27, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 28, J. Kriek (USA) 29, P. Cash (Australia) 30, V. Navratilova (Czech) 31, J. McEnroe (USA) 32, J. Connors (USA) 33, J. Evert (USA) 34, J. Wilander (Sweden) 35, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 36, J. Kriek (USA) 37, P. Cash (Australia) 38, V. Navratilova (Czech) 39, J. McEnroe (USA) 40, J. Connors (USA) 41, J. Evert (USA) 42, J. Wilander (Sweden) 43, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 44, J. Kriek (USA) 45, P. Cash (Australia) 46, V. Navratilova (Czech) 47, J. McEnroe (USA) 48, J. Connors (USA) 49, J. Evert (USA) 50, J. Wilander (Sweden) 51, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 52, J. Kriek (USA) 53, P. Cash (Australia) 54, V. Navratilova (Czech) 55, J. McEnroe (USA) 56, J. Connors (USA) 57, J. Evert (USA) 58, J. Wilander (Sweden) 59, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 60, J. Kriek (USA) 61, P. Cash (Australia) 62, V. Navratilova (Czech) 63, J. McEnroe (USA) 64, J. Connors (USA) 65, J. Evert (USA) 66, J. Wilander (Sweden) 67, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 68, J. Kriek (USA) 69, P. Cash (Australia) 70, V. Navratilova (Czech) 71, J. McEnroe (USA) 72, J. Connors (USA) 73, J. Evert (USA) 74, J. Wilander (Sweden) 75, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 76, J. Kriek (USA) 77, P. Cash (Australia) 78, V. Navratilova (Czech) 79, J. McEnroe (USA) 80, J. Connors (USA) 81, J. Evert (USA) 82, J. Wilander (Sweden) 83, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 84, J. Kriek (USA) 85, P. Cash (Australia) 86, V. Navratilova (Czech) 87, J. McEnroe (USA) 88, J. Connors (USA) 89, J. Evert (USA) 90, J. Wilander (Sweden) 91, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 92, J. Kriek (USA) 93, P. Cash (Australia) 94, V. Navratilova (Czech) 95, J. McEnroe (USA) 96, J. Connors (USA) 97, J. Evert (USA) 98, J. Wilander (Sweden) 99, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 100, J. Kriek (USA) 101, P. Cash (Australia) 102, V. Navratilova (Czech) 103, J. McEnroe (USA) 104, J. Connors (USA) 105, J. Evert (USA) 106, J. Wilander (Sweden) 107, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 108, J. Kriek (USA) 109, P. Cash (Australia) 110, V. Navratilova (Czech) 111, J. McEnroe (USA) 112, J. Connors (USA) 113, J. Evert (USA) 114, J. Wilander (Sweden) 115, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 116, J. Kriek (USA) 117, P. Cash (Australia) 118, V. Navratilova (Czech) 119, J. McEnroe (USA) 120, J. Connors (USA) 121, J. Evert (USA) 122, J. Wilander (Sweden) 123, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 124, J. Kriek (USA) 125, P. Cash (Australia) 126, V. Navratilova (Czech) 127, J. McEnroe (USA) 128, J. Connors (USA) 129, J. Evert (USA) 130, J. Wilander (Sweden) 131, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 132, J. Kriek (USA) 133, P. Cash (Australia) 134, V. Navratilova (Czech) 135, J. McEnroe (USA) 136, J. Connors (USA) 137, J. Evert (USA) 138, J. Wilander (Sweden) 139, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 140, J. Kriek (USA) 141, P. Cash (Australia) 142, V. Navratilova (Czech) 143, J. McEnroe (USA) 144, J. Connors (USA) 145, J. Evert (USA) 146, J. Wilander (Sweden) 147, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 148, J. Kriek (USA) 149, P. Cash (Australia) 150, V. Navratilova (Czech) 151, J. McEnroe (USA) 152, J. Connors (USA) 153, J. Evert (USA) 154, J. Wilander (Sweden) 155, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 156, J. Kriek (USA) 157, P. Cash (Australia) 158, V. Navratilova (Czech) 159, J. McEnroe (USA) 160, J. Connors (USA) 161, J. Evert (USA) 162, J. Wilander (Sweden) 163, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 164, J. Kriek (USA) 165, P. Cash (Australia) 166, V. Navratilova (Czech) 167, J. McEnroe (USA) 168, J. Connors (USA) 169, J. Evert (USA) 170, J. Wilander (Sweden) 171, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 172, J. Kriek (USA) 173, P. Cash (Australia) 174, V. Navratilova (Czech) 175, J. McEnroe (USA) 176, J. Connors (USA) 177, J. Evert (USA) 178, J. Wilander (Sweden) 179, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 180, J. Kriek (USA) 181, P. Cash (Australia) 182, V. Navratilova (Czech) 183, J. McEnroe (USA) 184, J. Connors (USA) 185, J. Evert (USA) 186, J. Wilander (Sweden) 187, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 188, J. Kriek (USA) 189, P. Cash (Australia) 190, V. Navratilova (Czech) 191, J. McEnroe (USA) 192, J. Connors (USA) 193, J. Evert (USA) 194, J. Wilander (Sweden) 195, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 196, J. Kriek (USA) 197, P. Cash (Australia) 198, V. Navratilova (Czech) 199, J. McEnroe (USA) 200, J. Connors (USA) 201, J. Evert (USA) 202, J. Wilander (Sweden) 203, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 204, J. Kriek (USA) 205, P. Cash (Australia) 206, V. Navratilova (Czech) 207, J. McEnroe (USA) 208, J. Connors (USA) 209, J. Evert (USA) 210, J. Wilander (Sweden) 211, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 212, J. Kriek (USA) 213, P. Cash (Australia) 214, V. Navratilova (Czech) 215, J. McEnroe (USA) 216, J. Connors (USA) 217, J. Evert (USA) 218, J. Wilander (Sweden) 219, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 220, J. Kriek (USA) 221, P. Cash (Australia) 222, V. Navratilova (Czech) 223, J. McEnroe (USA) 224, J. Connors (USA) 225, J. Evert (USA) 226, J. Wilander (Sweden) 227, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 228, J. Kriek (USA) 229, P. Cash (Australia) 230, V. Navratilova (Czech) 231, J. McEnroe (USA) 232, J. Connors (USA) 233, J. Evert (USA) 234, J. Wilander (Sweden) 235, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 236, J. Kriek (USA) 237, P. Cash (Australia) 238, V. Navratilova (Czech) 239, J. McEnroe (USA) 240, J. Connors (USA) 241, J. Evert (USA) 242, J. Wilander (Sweden) 243, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 244, J. Kriek (USA) 245, P. Cash (Australia) 246, V. Navratilova (Czech) 247, J. McEnroe (USA) 248, J. Connors (USA) 249, J. Evert (USA) 250, J. Wilander (Sweden) 251, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 252, J. Kriek (USA) 253, P. Cash (Australia) 254, V. Navratilova (Czech) 255, J. McEnroe (USA) 256, J. Connors (USA) 257, J. Evert (USA) 258, J. Wilander (Sweden) 259, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 260, J. Kriek (USA) 261, P. Cash (Australia) 262, V. Navratilova (Czech) 263, J. McEnroe (USA) 264, J. Connors (USA) 265, J. Evert (USA) 266, J. Wilander (Sweden) 267, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 268, J. Kriek (USA) 269, P. Cash (Australia) 270, V. Navratilova (Czech) 271, J. McEnroe (USA) 272, J. Connors (USA) 273, J. Evert (USA) 274, J. Wilander (Sweden) 275, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 276, J. Kriek (USA) 277, P. Cash (Australia) 278, V. Navratilova (Czech) 279, J. McEnroe (USA) 280, J. Connors (USA) 281, J. Evert (USA) 282, J. Wilander (Sweden) 283, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 284, J. Kriek (USA) 285, P. Cash (Australia) 286, V. Navratilova (Czech) 287, J. McEnroe (USA) 288, J. Connors (USA) 289, J. Evert (USA) 290, J. Wilander (Sweden) 291, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 292, J. Kriek (USA) 293, P. Cash (Australia) 294, V. Navratilova (Czech) 295, J. McEnroe (USA) 296, J. Connors (USA) 297, J. Evert (USA) 298, J. Wilander (Sweden) 299, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 300, J. Kriek (USA) 301, P. Cash (Australia) 302, V. Navratilova (Czech) 303, J. McEnroe (USA) 304, J. Connors (USA) 305, J. Evert (USA) 306, J. Wilander (Sweden) 307, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 308, J. Kriek (USA) 309, P. Cash (Australia) 310, V. Navratilova (Czech) 311, J. McEnroe (USA) 312, J. Connors (USA) 313, J. Evert (USA) 314, J. Wilander (Sweden) 315, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 316, J. Kriek (USA) 317, P. Cash (Australia) 318, V. Navratilova (Czech) 319, J. McEnroe (USA) 320, J. Connors (USA) 321, J. Evert (USA) 322, J. Wilander (Sweden) 323, J. Nystrom (Sweden) 324, J. Kriek (USA) 325, P. Cash (Australia) 326, V. Navratilova (Czech) 327, J. McEnroe (USA) 328, J. Connors (USA) 329, J. E

La crème de la crème

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY FOR CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Chief Executive of an international Lloyd's Broker with over 1,500 staff requires an intelligent and capable PA/Secretary with an outgoing and friendly personality.

She/he needs to be able to deal with all types of clients and to liaise with internal staff at all levels. She/he should be quick thinking, well organised, an efficient shorthand typist and be willing to work long hours. Most importantly, she/he should be able to anticipate the needs of the boss and to hold the fort while he is away.

The Chief Executive has an ebullient, outgoing and energetic personality who moves at a fast pace. Working for him will be both a challenge and a pleasure.

If you think you could organise his busy and varied life, please apply in writing. Candidates should be experienced at a senior level and will probably be between 25 and 40 without commitments. Salary and benefits will be entirely negotiable on the suitability of the candidate.

Apply with full CV to
Box No 0353W THE TIMES

ARTS TO £8,000

This well known auction house needs a confident young secretary with good skills to join one of their expert departments. Age 24-30. Speeds 100/60.

RECEPTIONIST - VICTORIA
A bright receptionist with accurate typing is needed for this young and expanding high technology company. Age 18-22. Salary circa £3,000.

COLLEGE LEAVERS
The prestigious firm of West End Estate Agents needs a well educated and well spoken college leaver for one of their busy departments. 100/45.

CORBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.
35 Bruton Place W1. 01-493 7789



PROMOTIONS SECRETARY circa £8000

An experienced Secretary age 25 + is required by the Financial Times to work for its Newspaper Sales Development Director. The work is both varied and interesting and will sometimes require attendance at promotional functions. A knowledge of German or French is required in addition to excellent shorthand and typing skills.

Please Apply in writing to: Personnel Officer, Financial Times, Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, London EC4A 3DF or telephone 01-236 9758 for an application form.

PA IN PR

c.£9,500

The dynamic Chief Executive of a thriving PR Co in WC1 needs a highly efficient and motivated PA. You'll cope with a varied and demanding workload & have the personal resources to manage everything a busy PR Co can demand. A knowledge of Displaywriting WP would be an advantage as you will supervise the workload of 2 WP operators. Experience in PR planning and advertising is essential, as is a cool head & a sense of humour. If you are superbly organised, 25-40, have excellent secretarial skills we'll offer you a salary of c.£9,500 & good benefits.



WORD PROCESSING DIVISION

The Classics

£10,000

Senior PA to join new Vice President of International Corporation, Fluency in German together with an interest in classical music will enhance your responsibilities. 100/60. Age 25 to 35.

All the President's Men £10,000
PA/Clerk to set up and lead this new division for three top executives of large leisure group. Initiate and establish systems, assess priorities and coordinate support team. 100/60. Age 25 to 35.

BERKELEY APPOINTMENTS
Savile Row, W1 434 3676

CALM IN A STORM £10,500 MEG

Can you remain composed in the midst of frantic activity? Two senior partners of a major US investment co. are seeking a cool headed PA/Secretary 25-30 to arrange their hectic schedule including numerous business and social engagements. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£10,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-405 1611

Senior Secretaries

BROMLEY £9,000

The Executive Chairman is in his late 30s and has been most successful in building up his own service orientated business which now spans the world. He needs a young, dynamic management team and is now seeking a replacement PA/Secretary in her mid twenties who can cope with his hectic business and social life. The pace is fast though the travels abroad fairly extensive and therefore you must enjoy responsibility and using your initiative. An excellent opportunity for somebody who enjoys a 'one to one' situation. 100/60. Excellent benefits.

Tel: 01-405 1611

MacBlain & Associates Ltd.
Recruitment Consultants
16 Hanover Square London W1
(3 minutes Oxford Circus)

ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING £9,500

A rapidly expanding company involved in advertising and publishing seeks a PA/Secretary to their joint managing director. You'll enjoy a great deal of client contact and involvement in both business and personal work. You should be educated to 'A' level standard and possess a driving licence. 100/55 skills needed.

Tel: 01-405 1611

PERSONNEL MANAGER to £10,000
A leading publishing house seeks a personnel manager to take charge of all personnel and clerical recruitment. You'll be responsible for liaising with employment agencies, compiling job descriptions and all necessary personnel records. You'll also be in charge of the month's training of all office equipment etc. You should have recent relevant experience, and an 'A' level education. 30 words per minute typing ability and experience of WP essential. 100/55 skills needed.

Tel: 01-405 1611

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Tel: 01-405 1611

Price Jameson
Recruitment Consultants

Tel: 01-405 1611

SHORT TERM ASSIGNMENT IN TELEVISION £7,000
Are you looking for a short term job in television? A leading television company requires a competent and energetic person to one of their busiest departments. You'll be working in a very senior level. The position will involve liaison with various departments and a high degree of responsibility. An excellent opportunity for somebody who enjoys a 'one to one' situation. 100/60. Excellent benefits.

Tel: 01-405 1611

KLASSISCHE MUSIK £9,500-£10,000
Prestigious Classical Record Group seeks a young, energetic and motivated person to one of their busiest departments. You'll be working in a very senior level. The position will involve liaison with various departments and a high degree of responsibility. An excellent opportunity for somebody who enjoys a 'one to one' situation. 100/60. Excellent benefits.

Tel: 01-405 1611

MAJOR DOMO NEEDED
Very capable Senior Secretary/PA required to deal with all aspects of varied business concerns including small City based company about to launch new UK product. Involvement in client relations and some legal work. Salary neg. 5. Kensington. Tel: Victoria 589 1210.

Tel: 01-405 1611

SECRETARY/PA
For Director of Merchant Bank in St James, W1. Salary according to qualifications. Applicants to write with cv to: Claire Summers, Robert Fraser & Partners, Fraser House, 29 Abchurch Lane, W1X 3FA.

Tel: 01-405 1611

WADDINGTON GALLERIES
Requires a Secretary/PA. 100/60 speeds and experience essential. Salary negotiable. Send full cv to: 4 Cork Street, London W1X 1PA. Ref: L. Myer.

Tel: 01-405 1611

SALES ASSISTANT FEMALE Age 20-35 required for antique business West End. Tel: 836 1979 after 10am for appointment.

Tel: 01-405 1611

UNFLAPPABLE SECRETARY
Working for one of the most successful and expanding companies in the City. The work involves a high degree of responsibility and a high degree of accuracy. An excellent opportunity for somebody who enjoys a 'one to one' situation. 100/60. Excellent benefits.

Tel: 01-405 1611

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-405 1611

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-405 1611

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-405 1611

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-405 1611

Too good to be true isn't she?

We'll have to pull up our socks if she stays permanently!



Bernadette of Bond St.

No.55, (next door to Fortwick) 01-629 1204 FOR EXEMPLARY TEMPORARIES

Tel: 01-629 1204

OUT OF TOWNERS WEST ORAYTON £9,000
Prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£9,000 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

PERSONNEL MANAGER to £10,000
A leading publishing house seeks a personnel manager to take charge of all personnel and clerical recruitment. You'll be responsible for liaising with employment agencies, compiling job descriptions and all necessary personnel records. You'll also be in charge of the month's training of all office equipment etc. You should have recent relevant experience, and an 'A' level education. 30 words per minute typing ability and experience of WP essential. 100/55 skills needed.

Tel: 01-629 1204

KLASSISCHE MUSIK £9,500-£10,000
Prestigious Classical Record Group seeks a young, energetic and motivated person to one of their busiest departments. You'll be working in a very senior level. The position will involve liaison with various departments and a high degree of responsibility. An excellent opportunity for somebody who enjoys a 'one to one' situation. 100/60. Excellent benefits.

Tel: 01-629 1204

MAJOR DOMO NEEDED
Very capable Senior Secretary/PA required to deal with all aspects of varied business concerns including small City based company about to launch new UK product. Involvement in client relations and some legal work. Salary neg. 5. Kensington. Tel: Victoria 589 1210.

Tel: 01-629 1204

SECRETARY/PA
For Director of Merchant Bank in St James, W1. Salary according to qualifications. Applicants to write with cv to: Claire Summers, Robert Fraser & Partners, Fraser House, 29 Abchurch Lane, W1X 3FA.

Tel: 01-629 1204

WADDINGTON GALLERIES
Requires a Secretary/PA. 100/60 speeds and experience essential. Salary negotiable. Send full cv to: 4 Cork Street, London W1X 1PA. Ref: L. Myer.

Tel: 01-629 1204

SALES ASSISTANT FEMALE Age 20-35 required for antique business West End. Tel: 836 1979 after 10am for appointment.

Tel: 01-629 1204

UNFLAPPABLE SECRETARY
Working for one of the most successful and expanding companies in the City. The work involves a high degree of responsibility and a high degree of accuracy. An excellent opportunity for somebody who enjoys a 'one to one' situation. 100/60. Excellent benefits.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

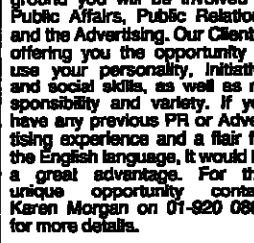
Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

Too good to be true isn't she?

We'll have to pull up our socks if she stays permanently!



Bernadette of Bond St.

No.55, (next door to Fortwick) 01-629 1204 FOR EXEMPLARY TEMPORARIES

Tel: 01-629 1204

OUT OF TOWNERS WEST ORAYTON £9,000
Prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£9,000 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

PERSONNEL MANAGER to £10,000
A leading publishing house seeks a personnel manager to take charge of all personnel and clerical recruitment. You'll be responsible for liaising with employment agencies, compiling job descriptions and all necessary personnel records. You'll also be in charge of the month's training of all office equipment etc. You should have recent relevant experience, and an 'A' level education. 30 words per minute typing ability and experience of WP essential. 100/55 skills needed.

Tel: 01-629 1204

KLASSISCHE MUSIK £9,500-£10,000
Prestigious Classical Record Group seeks a young, energetic and motivated person to one of their busiest departments. You'll be working in a very senior level. The position will involve liaison with various departments and a high degree of responsibility. An excellent opportunity for somebody who enjoys a 'one to one' situation. 100/60. Excellent benefits.

Tel: 01-629 1204

MAJOR DOMO NEEDED
Very capable Senior Secretary/PA required to deal with all aspects of varied business concerns including small City based company about to launch new UK product. Involvement in client relations and some legal work. Salary neg. 5. Kensington. Tel: Victoria 589 1210.

Tel: 01-629 1204

SECRETARY/PA
For Director of Merchant Bank in St James, W1. Salary according to qualifications. Applicants to write with cv to: Claire Summers, Robert Fraser & Partners, Fraser House, 29 Abchurch Lane, W1X 3FA.

Tel: 01-629 1204

WADDINGTON GALLERIES
Requires a Secretary/PA. 100/60 speeds and experience essential. Salary negotiable. Send full cv to: 4 Cork Street, London W1X 1PA. Ref: L. Myer.

Tel: 01-629 1204

SALES ASSISTANT FEMALE Age 20-35 required for antique business West End. Tel: 836 1979 after 10am for appointment.

Tel: 01-629 1204

UNFLAPPABLE SECRETARY
Working for one of the most successful and expanding companies in the City. The work involves a high degree of responsibility and a high degree of accuracy. An excellent opportunity for somebody who enjoys a 'one to one' situation. 100/60. Excellent benefits.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

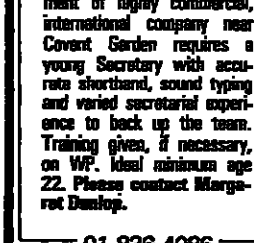
Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

Too good to be true isn't she?

We'll have to pull up our socks if she stays permanently!



Bernadette of Bond St.

No.55, (next door to Fortwick) 01-629 1204 FOR EXEMPLARY TEMPORARIES

Tel: 01-629 1204

OUT OF TOWNERS WEST ORAYTON £9,000
Prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£9,000 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-629 1204

PERSONNEL MANAGER to £10,000
A leading publishing house seeks a personnel manager to take charge of all personnel and clerical recruitment. You'll be responsible for liaising with employment agencies, compiling job descriptions and all necessary personnel records. You'll also be in charge of the month's training of all office equipment etc. You should have recent relevant experience, and an 'A' level education. 30 words per minute typing ability and experience of WP essential. 100/55 skills needed.

Tel: 01-629 1204

KLASSISCHE MUSIK £9,500-£10,000
Prestigious Classical Record Group seeks a young, energetic and motivated person to one of their busiest departments. You'll be working in a very senior level. The position will involve liaison with various departments and a high degree of responsibility. An excellent opportunity for somebody who enjoys a 'one to one' situation. 100/60. Excellent benefits.

Tel: 01-629 1204

MAJOR DOMO NEEDED
Very capable Senior Secretary/PA required to deal with all aspects of varied business concerns including small City based company about to launch new UK product. Involvement in client relations and some legal work. Salary neg. 5. Kensington. Tel: Victoria 589 1210.

Tel: 01-629 1204

SECRETARY/PA
For Director of Merchant Bank in St James, W1. Salary according to qualifications. Applicants to write with cv to: Claire Summers, Robert Fraser & Partners, Fraser House, 29 Abchurch Lane, W1X 3FA.

Tel: 01-629 1204

WADDINGTON GALLERIES
Requires a Secretary/PA. 100/60 speeds and experience essential. Salary negotiable. Send full cv to: 4 Cork Street, London W1X 1PA. Ref: L. Myer.

Tel: 01-629 1204

SALES ASSISTANT FEMALE Age 20-35 required for antique business West End. Tel: 836 1979 after 10am for appointment.

Tel: 01-629 1204

UNFLAPPABLE SECRETARY
Working for one of the most successful and expanding companies in the City. The work involves a high degree of responsibility and a high degree of accuracy. An excellent opportunity for somebody who enjoys a 'one to one' situation. 100/60. Excellent benefits.

Tel: 01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST/PA £7,500
A prestigious firm of City Solicitors seeks a Receptionist/PA. The ideal candidate will be a former school prefect, a natural organiser, a superb shorthand typist and a superbly efficient secretary. A salary of c.£7,500 is offered together with excellent perks.

DENTALS

[illegible]

**GRAVIA/
SERIDGE**

We have now that
of all around
of the Ring 1
in, closing the The
master's door, our
front & rear could
be very attractive
of plastic \$260
month.

MERTONS
949 4513

Tenants/Landlords
are looking for
on or near
located in western
area. Call me
at 1 year or more
long.

GRAVIA. Sports
perfection. Sports
equipment. Sports
clothing. Look to the
future. Call me
at 1 year or more
long.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

D.575: and 1.8

Radio 2

3.00 Sports Desk; 3.30 Music on
 the Way; 4.00 David Hamilton's
 Judding 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk; 6.00
 John Dunn's Judding 6.02 Sports Desk;
 6.15 Sports and Classified Results (mt
 Wk); 6.00 Alan Dell's 9.00 Humphrey
 Johnston with the Best of Jazz; 9.55
 Sports Desk; 10.00 Don't Stop Now -
 a Foundation, Come on, Cabaret with Joe
 10.15 Sports and Classified Results (mt
 Wk); 10.30 Sports Desk; 11.00
 Johnston; 11.00 Brian Matthew presents
 from Midnight (starts from midnight);
 11.00am Syd Fernies's J. 3.00-4.00 Folk on
 the Way; 4.00 Lloyd introduces Johnny Silva
 and Scotch Mearns.

in medium wave. T denotes also VHF.
verso.

News on the half hour from 5.30am until
6.30am and at 12 midnight. 6.00am
Martin John. 7.00 Million Read. 9.00
omni Berta chas with Paul McCartney
about the making of his film "Give My
regards to Broad Street". 12.00pm
Paddy Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat.
3.30 Dave Wright. 5.00 Bruno Broske
including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.30 Janice
and 12.00-12.00am John Peel's VHF:
Radio 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2.
1.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am
With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

3:00am Newsline. 7:00 World News. 7:09
Twenty-Four Hours. 7:30 Serah and Company.
8:00 World News. 8:08 Reflections. 8:15
Midweek Eighty-Four. 8:30 Anything Goes.
9:00 World News. 9:08 Review of the British
Scene. 9:15 Wineguide. 9:25 Good Books. 9:30
News. 9:40 News. 9:45 News. 9:50 News.
10:00 Summary. 10:01 Science in Action. 10:05
Music News. 11:00 World News. 11:09 News
Hour Britain. 11:15 Gemini To Jo'burg. 12:00
World News. 12:15 Just A Minute. 12:45
Sports Round-up. 1:00 World News. 1:09
Twenty-Four Hours. 1:30 Hollywood's Oscar
Special. 2:00 News. 2:05 So What.
2:30 Lobby. 3:00 Radio Newsline. 3:15 A World
in Pictures. 3:45 Music In The Age Of Chivalry.
4:00 World News. 4:08 Commentary. 4:15

New! Soul Music, 4.50 Images Of Britain, 4.45
 The World Today, 5.00 World News, 5.00 Book
 Club, 5.00 The World News, 5.15
 The World News, 5.30 To Jurg, 5.30
 World News, 10.05 The World Today, 10.25
 Book Choice, 10.30 Financial News, 10.45
 Difficulties, 10.45 Sports Roundup, 11.00
 World News, 11.05 Commentary, 11.15 Sweet
 Music, 11.31 Just A Minute, 12.00 World
 News, 12.05 News About News, 12.15 Radio
 4, 12.15 Ant And Com, 12.15
 Summary, 1.01 Outlook, 1.30 Short
 Story, 1.45 Roots And Branches, 2.00 World
 News, 2.05 Review of the British Press, 2.15
 World News UK, 2.30 Sports International, 3.00
 World News, 3.05 News About Britain, 3.15
 The World Today, 3.30 John Peel, 4.00
 4.00 Incredible Pleasures, 5.45 The
 World Today.

TV As London except: 1.20pm
News, 1.30-3.30 Film: Iron
Dustress (Virginia Mayo), 5.15-5.45
The Great Escape, 7.30-8.30

STV WALES As HTV West except:
5.00pm-7.00 Wales
Stx, 10.30-11.00 Exploration &
Adventure.

SCOTTISH As London except:
1.20pm News, 1.30
Action Line, 1.35 Film Town on Trial*
John Mills, 3.20 Canadian
Documentary, 3.30-4.00 Sons and
Daughters, 6.00 News and Scotland
Today, 6.35-7.00 What's Your Problem?

ORKSHIRE As London except: 1.50pm News 1.30
 Series III Mat by Mollie Mart Clark
 (Catholics) 3.25 News 3.50-4.40 Country
 Practice 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00
 Calendar Fashion Show 10.30 Calendar
 Commentary 11.00 Prisoner in Cell
 Clock H 12.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20
 pm News 1.30
 Lunchtime Eve 2.00-4.00 Film: Melody

00 Channel report 6.30-7.00 Gardens
or all 11.55 Cutdown

ROYAL COUNTY THEATRE
UPSTAIRS 730 2254 KEEPING
BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER by
Stevie Lowe. Evns 7.30.

SAATCHI
SAATCHI & SAATCHI

**THE AWARD WINNING
WEST END & BROADWAY
COMEDY HIT**
JOHN QUAYE
AMANDA ROBERT
ROBERT ROBERT
CHRISTOPHER EDWARD
LYDIA BELLINGHAM
LYDIA BELLINGHAM
NOISES OFF
Directed by Michael Blumstein
"After two years, Michael Froy's
"NOISES OFF" has become a
"OVER 1,000 FEW OR MORE"
SMASHBURY LTD 43002 CT 741

1992, One Shot, \$50-\$125, Ergs \$500,
 1993, One Shot, \$50-\$125, Ergs \$500,
 1994, One Shot, \$50-\$125, Ergs \$500,
 THEATRE OF COMEDY COMPANY
 DONALD SINDEN
 Produced by
 MICHAEL WILLIAMS
 LAURENCE OLIVERA, 1984
 COMEDY PERFORMANCE OF
 THE YEAR
 BARBARA HINDRAY
 and MORRIE SPRINGER in
 TWO INTO ONE
 Produced by
 LAURENCE OLIVERA, 1984
 COMEDY OF THE YEAR
 Written by
 RAY COONEY
 "The most hilarious production yet
 mounted by the Theatre of Comedy of
 the Comedy of the Year"
 "CLASSIC... FIRST RATE FARCE"
 GUS RICHARD STEIN THEATRE

W2422 The British Premiere of
"WILSON'S MIRROR" (show) 12
W2423 "THE MURDER OF MURDER"
Harvesting 10:30-11:30
ST HEARTS 636 1443, Social S
no 01-379 5435, Even 8:00, Then 2:45,
W2424 "THE MURDER OF MURDER"
ABAS 636 1443, Social S
THE MOUSETRAP
33rd Year
Society no reduced prices from any
other source. (show) 12:30-1:30
STAND W2425 01-636 2660/4145/
5190 Even 7:30, Matinee Wed 2:30,
W2426 "THE MURDER OF MURDER"
Closed Christmas Eve, Extra Pre-
miere, Dec 27 at 2:30.
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR
NEW STANFORD AVENUE 1982
LONG STANFORD AVENUE 1982
W2427 "THE MURDER OF MURDER"
W2428 "THE MURDER OF MURDER"
W2429 "THE MURDER OF MURDER"
W2430 "THE MURDER OF MURDER"

PENNINGTON CUTTING
In the 3rd year TOM STAFFORDS
THE REAL THING
"I BELIEVE THIS IS THE REAL
THING WE'VE COME TO SEE"
"IT'S A GREAT MOVIE"
OF THE 7TH CIRCUIT... 8 SEATS
Directed by PETER WOOD
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON BOOM!
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
IN LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST To
night, Tuesday, Wed, Fri & Sat 7.30
Sat 7.00. Tickets £1.50
Sat 1.00. Fully magnificent pro-
ductions. Free parking. For special
bookings call ring 0785 67525.

ARNOLD WESKER
Written For & Directed by
"A PURE TREAT" Three Out
of Five Stars
Critic's Choice
Changes To June Of
Next Year.
Credit Cards 01-437 3086 / 734 9861
Night/Weekend Answering 01-437 6992.

also on page 26

also on page 26

